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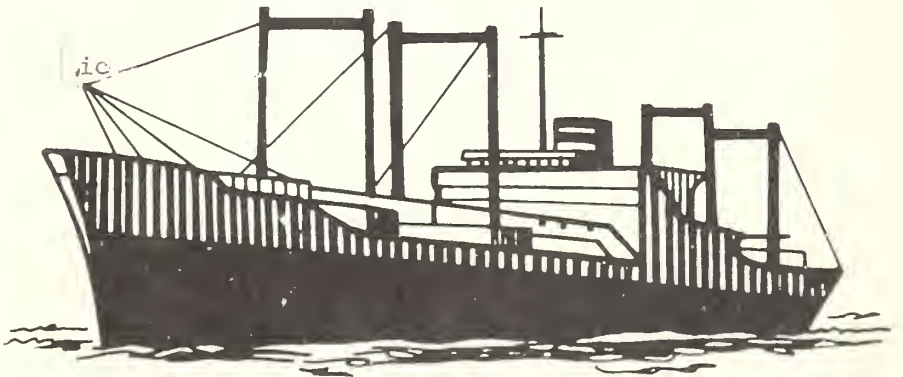
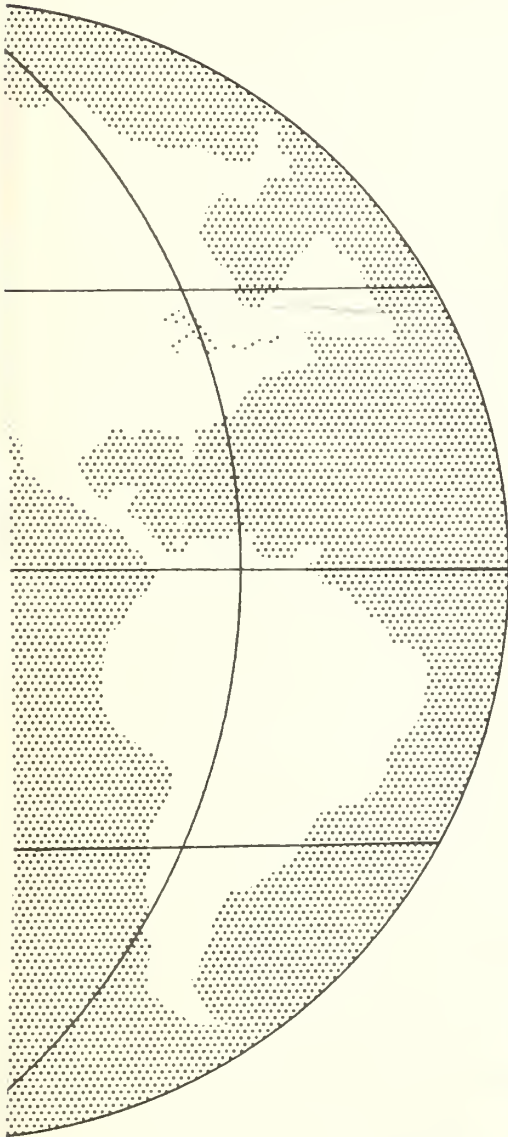
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



IN THIS ISSUE:

- Government Program Exports by Country
- Agriculture's First Year Under EEC Variable Levies
- Agricultural Imports in 1964
- Exports Compared With Imports, 1963 and 1964
- Export and Import Highlights
- Trade Statistics, July-February

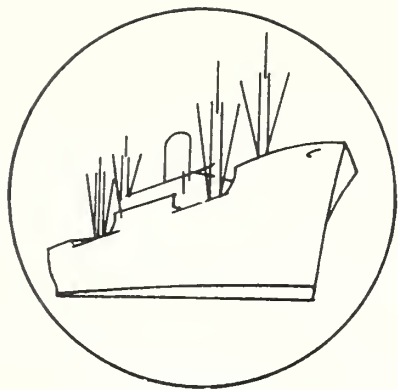
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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Development and Trade Analysis Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal 1963-64 increased nearly \$1 billion from 1962-63. Nearly all was in commercial sales for dollars which totaled \$4,489 million. Dollar sales to all areas increased, with major gains to Europe and Asia. A number of factors contributed to the rise in dollar sales. They include: The continued advance in economic activity in Western Europe and Japan, stronger demand for meats and livestock consumer products, growth in livestock industries in these countries (resulting in increased demand for feed grains, oilseeds, and high protein meal), and unfavorable 1963 wheat harvests in Western Europe and the Soviet Union. Exports of wheat, inedible tallow, milled rice, cattle hides, cotton, and other commodities to the USSR brought that country into ninth place as a dollar market for U.S. agricultural commodities in 1963-64. Exports under Government-financed programs totaled \$1,585 million, slightly above the previous year. Those to Asia accounted for over half the total. Those to Africa and Latin America, which have increased substantially in the past 5 years, represented one-fifth and over one-eighth of Government program exports. Brazil was the fourth largest recipient of program shipments, and the leading recipient in Latin America. The United Arab Republic was the principal recipient of Government-financed exports in Africa, and the second largest world destination for program shipments. In Asia, India has been for some years the largest recipient of exports under Government-financed programs.

* * * * *

A special study in this issue examines the effects of the European Economic Community variable import levy system on imports from the United States during the system's first full year of operation, calendar 1963. Under the variable levy system, EEC imports of agricultural products from the United States have shifted away from imports of slaughtered poultry, eggs, and grain products and toward increased feed grain imports. West Germany's dressed poultry imports and the Netherlands' wheat flour imports from the United States declined \$17.3 million between 1961 and 1963. Other commodities under the variable levy system (i.e., wheat and eggs) were affected by price changes, increased production, or some other change in EEC demand; therefore, the higher variable levy charges were not the only factor in reducing EEC imports from the United States. The U.S. share of West Germany's total dressed poultry imports declined to 20 percent in 1963 from 37 percent in 1962. The U.S. share was replaced by

increased West German imports from other EEC countries. In 1963 the U.S. share of the Netherlands' imports of wheat flour was 68 percent compared with 55 percent in 1961 and 32 percent in 1962. Dutch imports of U.S. wheat flour in 1963 were 70 percent below 1961 and 64 percent below 1962.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption totaled \$4,082 million in calendar 1964, up 2 percent from 1963. Dominating the import picture in 1964 was a rise in imports of complementary (noncompetitive) products and a decline in imports of supplementary (partially competitive) products. The gain in complementary imports was due mainly to higher prices for coffee. The decline in supplementary imports reflected a sharp decline in beef and veal, dutiable cattle, and cane sugar. Part of the value decline in cane sugar imports stemmed from lower world prices. The significant decline in meat imports in 1964 -- resulting primarily from sharply reduced imports of boneless beef -- reflected a significant shift in the pattern of world meat trade. European demand for meat imports increased greatly because of relatively small production and higher incomes there. Argentina had less meat to export. Although the United States had voluntary agreements with major supplying countries to limit imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef, purchases from these countries were considerably below the agreed levels.

* * * * *

A surplus of U.S. agricultural exports over agricultural imports for consumption was realized for the fifth consecutive calendar year in 1964. Farm exports exceeded imports by \$2,265 million, up 44 percent from the \$1,573 million surplus for 1963. Commercial farm exports increased 17 percent to \$4,632 million in 1964 from 1963 while agricultural exports under Government programs gained slightly to \$1,715 million in 1964 from \$1,631 million. Thus, commercial agricultural exports alone exceeded agricultural imports by \$550 million in 1964. Moreover, commercial sales were \$2,535 million above supplementary (partially competitive) imports.

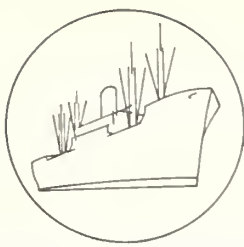
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U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$4,479 million in July-March of fiscal 1964-65 compared with \$4,557 million for the same period a year earlier. Export shipments were unusually heavy in March, following the longshoremen's strike; January-February exports had been down substantially because of the strike. Large exports last November and December, in anticipation of the strike, together with heavy March shipments and expected heavy movements for the rest of fiscal 1964-65 likely will minimize the effects of the strike. July-March increases occurred in exports of inedible tallow, hides and skins, dairy products, corn, soybeans, flaxseed, vegetable oils, and oilcake and meal. These increases were more than offset by declines in exports of wheat, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, and poultry meats.

Agricultural exports to the EEC totaled \$860 million in July 1964-February 1965 compared with \$911 million in the previous year. Exports subject to variable levies totaled \$276 million in July-February against \$311 million in 1963-64. The decline in the variable levy-affected commodities reflected mainly the decrease in exports of wheat. Exports of commodities not subject to the variable levies totaled \$584 million in July 1964-February 1965 compared with \$600 million a year earlier.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption declined to \$2,515 million in July 1964-February 1965 from \$2,710 million a year earlier. Declines occurred in both supplementary (partially competitive) products and complementary (non-competitive) products. Imports in February 1965 fell to \$269 million from \$295 million a year earlier, reflecting the effects of the longshoremen's strike. Imports of supplementary commodities totaled \$1,328 million in July-February compared with \$1,511 million for the like period a year ago. Imports of complementary products totaled \$1,187 million in July-February compared with \$1,199 million a year earlier.



SPECIAL in this issue

DOLLAR SALES TO EUROPE AND ASIA LED \$1 BILLION INCREASE IN FISCAL 1963-64 EXPORTS

by

Eleanor N. DeBlois ^{1/}

U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal 1963-64 reached a record high of \$6,074 million, nearly \$1 billion above a year earlier (table 1).

Practically all of the increase was in commercial sales for dollars, which totaled \$4,489 million. Dollar sales to all areas increased, with the major increases occurring to Europe and Asia. The continued advance in economic activity in Western Europe and Japan, stronger demand for meat and livestock consumer products, growth in livestock industries in these countries (resulting in increased demand for feed grains, oilseeds, and high-protein meal), and unfavorable wheat harvests in Western Europe and the Soviet Union contributed to the rise in exports for dollars.

Exports under Government-financed programs totaled \$1,585 million, slightly above the previous year. Those to Asia accounted for over half the total. Those to Africa and Latin America, which have increased substantially over the past 5 years, represented one-fifth and one-eighth of program exports.

Revisions in export statistics since the preparation of the commodity report for the same period account for the differences in program totals shown in the 2 reports. (See "Commercial Sales Dominated Agricultural Exports in Fiscal Year 1963-64," Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, November-December 1964.)

Canada

Economic activity continued at a high level in Canada in 1963-64. Production of breadgrains--wheat and rye--in 1963 exceeded the large 1962 crop by 27 percent. The major factor in the strong upswing in Canadian farm exports during the year was record wheat sales abroad.

U.S. agricultural exports to Canada rose from around \$300 million at the beginning of the past decade to over \$400 million in 1959-60, to more than \$500 million in 1961-62, and to \$618 million in 1963-64.

Canada has ranked first, second, or third as a dollar market for U.S. farm products during the past 10 years. Exports to Canada, as shown in this report, include grains and soybeans shipped to Canada for loading vessels at Canadian

^{1/} International Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, Economic Research Service.

Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, year ending June 30, 1964 - Continued

Country	Public Law 480				P.L. 87-195				Total			
	Title I: Title II		Title III		Title IV		Agency for		agricultural		agricultural	
	Sales for foreign currency	Famine and other emergency relief	Foreign donations: 1/	Barter 2/	Long-term supply and dollar credit sales	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/
-- Thousand dollars --												
Other Latin America (Continued)												
French Guiana.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	104	104
French West Indies.....	---	---	81	---	---	---	---	81	954	1,035	1,035	1,035
Jamaica.....	---	59	2,003	46	---	---	---	2,108	16,298	18,406	18,406	18,406
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	---	11	139	---	---	---	---	150	1,927	2,077	2,077	2,077
Netherlands Antilles.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,580	9,580
Surinam.....	---	20	68	---	---	---	---	88	2,714	2,802	2,802	2,802
Trinidad and Tobago.....	---	163	6	---	---	---	---	169	9,974	10,143	10,143	10,143
Total Other Latin America.....	---	253	2,635	46	---	---	---	2,934	64,570	67,504	67,504	67,504
Total Latin America.....	57,601	6,271	62,492	46,806	15,464	7,101	195,735	340,147	535,882	535,882	535,882	535,882
Europe												
Albania.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Austria.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,744	14,744
Azores.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	678	678
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	---	---	---	280	---	---	---	280	150,203	150,483	150,483	150,483
Bulgaria.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,776	2,776
Cyprus.....	1,859	---	242	---	---	---	---	2,101	1,327	3,428	3,428	3,428
Czechoslovakia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,012	11,012
Denmark.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	73,952	73,952
Estonia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Finland.....	---	---	---	1,222	---	---	---	1,222	15,308	16,530	16,530	16,530
France.....	---	34	---	---	---	---	---	34	142,258	142,292	142,292	142,292
Germany, East.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,920	15,920	15,920	15,920
Germany, West.....	---	---	---	3,973	---	---	---	3,973	406,169	410,142	410,142	410,142
Gibraltar.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	141	141	141	141
Greece.....	14,433	---	5,291	477	---	---	---	20,222	7,626	27,848	27,848	27,848
Hungary.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,871	22,871	22,871	22,871
Iceland.....	---	---	---	---	452	---	---	---	1,819	3,872	3,872	3,872
Ireland.....	---	---	---	4,522	---	---	---	4,522	22,870	27,392	27,392	27,392
Italy (incl. Trieste).....	---	888	6,500	1,267	---	---	---	8,655	209,611	218,266	218,266	218,266
Latvia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,044	1,044	1,044	1,044
Lithuania.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Malta and Gozo.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	375	375
Netherlands.....	---	---	---	910	---	---	---	910	412,265	413,175	413,175	413,175
Norway.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,155	37,155	37,155	37,155
Poland and Danzig.....	59,467	---	7,462	10,409	---	---	---	77,338	52,454	129,792	129,792	129,792
Portugal.....	---	---	2,755	133	---	---	---	7,955	15,359	23,314	23,314	23,314
Rumania.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	62	62	62	62

--Continued

Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, year ending June 30, 1964 - Continued

Country	Public Law 480										: P.L. 87-195:				: Total			
	: Title I:		: Title II:		: Title III:		: Title IV:		: Agency for:		: agricultural:		: agricultural:					
	: Sales	: Famine	: Foreign	: Barter	: Long-term	: Inter-	: national	: under	: outside	: exports	: exports	: exports	: agricultural	: Total				
:	: for	: and other:	: donations:	:	: supply and	: development:	: specified	: Government	: Government	: Government	: Government	: Government	: Government	:				
:	: foreign	: emergency:	: 1/	: 2/	: credit	: (A.I.D.)	: sales	: programs	: programs	: programs	: programs	: programs	: programs	:				
:	: currency:	: relief	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:				
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Country	Public Law 480										P.L. 87-195			Total		
	Title I		Title II		Title III		Title IV		Agency for		Inter-		Total		Total	
	Sales for foreign currency	Famine and other emergency relief	Foreign donations: 1/	Barter 2/	Long-term supply and dollar credit sales	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/	Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/
-- Thousand dollars --																
Asia (Continued)																
Palestine.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	7
Philippines.....	7/1,665	174	5,900	6,175	---	---	---	---	5/-123	---	---	---	13,791	46,350	60,141	60,141
Saudi Arabia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,268	15,268	15,268
Southern and Southeastern Asia																
n.e.c.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Syrian Arab Republic.....	---	203	62	---	392	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	657	366	1,023	1,023
Taiwan (Formosa).....	25,947	4,969	5,259	5,812	---	47	---	---	42,034	---	---	---	25,883	67,917	67,917	67,917
Thailand.....	---	---	45	---	---	---	---	---	45	---	---	---	12,701	12,746	12,746	12,746
Viet-Nam.....	27,800	12,583	1,490	---	---	707	---	---	42,580	---	---	---	978	43,558	43,558	43,558
Total Asia.....	676,689	69,592	53,331	20,662	14,532	3,363	---	---	838,169	---	---	---	1,013,210	1,851,379	1,851,379	1,851,379
Oceania																
Australia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	38,543	38,543	38,543
British Western Pacific Islands.....	---	---	82	---	---	---	---	---	82	---	---	---	---	569	651	651
French Pacific Islands.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,170	1,170	1,170
New Guinea.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	282	282	282
New Zealand and Western Samoa.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,154	5,154	5,154
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Oceania.....	---	---	82	---	---	---	---	---	82	---	---	---	---	1,455	1,455	1,455
Africa																
Algeria.....	---	33,491	13,577	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	47,074	6/-3,822	43,252	43,252
Angola.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,303	2,303	2,303
British East Africa and Tanganyika.....	---	107	1,162	---	---	264	---	---	1,533	---	---	---	932	2,465	2,465	2,465
British West Africa and Sierra Leone.....	---	---	534	---	---	---	---	---	534	---	---	---	674	1,208	1,208	1,208
Cameroon, Federal Republic of.....	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	661	663	663	663
Canary Islands.....	---	---	---	1,323	---	---	---	---	1,323	---	---	---	2,887	4,210	4,210	4,210
Congo, Republic of and Ruanda-Urundi.....	20,573	309	1,914	---	---	1,147	---	---	23,943	---	---	---	1,434	25,377	25,377	25,377
Ethiopia.....	870	271	144	148	---	---	---	---	1,433	---	---	---	297	1,730	1,730	1,730
Ghana.....	---	255	641	---	---	---	---	---	896	---	---	---	7,408	8,304	8,304	8,304
Liberia.....	---	---	215	---	---	---	---	---	215	---	---	---	7,850	8,065	8,065	8,065
Libya.....	---	---	399	248	---	---	---	---	647	---	---	---	2,136	2,783	2,783	2,783
Madeira Islands.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,409	1,409	1,409	1,409

--Continued

Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, year ending June 30, 1964 - Continued

Country	Public Law 480										:P.L. 87-195:				Total			
	: Title I :		: Title II :		: Title III :		: Title IV :		: Agency for :		: P.L. 87-195 :		: Total :		: Total :		: Total :	
	Sales	Famine	and other	Foreign	Barter	Long-term	Inter-	supply and	national	under	Development	specified	outside	agricultural	exports	specified	outside	agricultural
	for	emergency	relief	1/	2/	dollar	credit	sales	programs	3/	programs	4/	programs	5/	programs	6/	programs	7/
	-- Thousand dollars --																	
Africa (Continued)																		
Malagasy, Republic.....	---	---	---	318	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mauritius and Dependencies.....	---	---	---	26	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Morocco.....	800	12,786	---	8,301	326	---	---	---	9,647	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mozambique.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nigeria, Federation of.....	---	---	---	371	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Seychelles and Dependencies.....	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Somali Republic.....	---	---	---	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Somalia, French.....	---	---	---	99	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	---	---	---	49	8,223	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sudan.....	4,914	193	---	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tunisia.....	4,670	12,475	---	1,012	302	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	152,576	---	---	5,129	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Western Africa, n.e.c.....	11,916	380	---	2,023	1,171	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Western Equatorial Africa, n.e.c.....	---	10	---	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Africa.....	196,319	60,294	---	35,961	11,747	---	---	---	11,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Country of destination not reported.....	---	10/12,755	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total all countries.....	1,064,639	150,165	---	188,513	11/112,172	---	---	---	46,657	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480. Values shown for Title III donations were estimated in the Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, Economic Research Service, from quantities reported by the Reports and Analysis Branch, Program Operations Division, Foreign Agricultural Service. Values shown on previous reports were furnished by the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce.

2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs and economic development loans.

4/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

--Continued

Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, year ending June 30, 1964 - Continued

5/ Net adjustment from a previous period.

6/ The non-comparability of the data available for the reporting of Government-financed programs may affect the reliability of the totals for any country, but the discrepancies are most apparent when exports under Government programs exceed total exports. These excesses may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in valuation procedures. Exports under Title II are shown in this report at cost to C.C.C., whereas these shipments are at times reported to the Bureau of the Census at market value.

7/ Under agreements with Burma and Indonesia, raw cotton was exported to third countries for processing. In exchange, processed goods are exported to the agreement country. The Title I values shown for the above-mentioned countries do not include the value of the raw cotton exported to third countries as follows:

Agreement Country	Value (Thousand dollars)
Burma	5,196
Indonesia	14,305
	<u>19,501</u>

The cotton not included in the values for the agreement countries is included in the Title I value for the processing countries as follows:

Processing Country	Agreement Country	Value (Thousand dollars)
Hong Kong	Burma	396
Japan	Burma	4,214
Pakistan	Burma	586
Hong Kong	Indonesia	965
India	Indonesia	976
Japan	Indonesia	10,469
Pakistan	Indonesia	111
Philippines	Indonesia	627
Yugoslavia	Indonesia	<u>1,157</u>
Total cotton processed in third countries		19,501

8/ The Title II value shown for India includes \$43,000 for needy Tibetan refugees in Nepal and for needy Nepalase located in the refugee area, who are victims of hardship and famine.

9/ Prior to January 1, 1964 reported by Bureau of the Census as Federation of Malaya, State of Singapore and British Borneo.

10/ Donations through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for the relief of Palestine refugees.

11/ Since shipments to U.S. territories are not included in U.S. exports, shipments to Guam in the amount of \$3,000 are excluded from the total of exports under the barter program.

ports moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway. For 1963-64, these transshipments are estimated at \$161 million, which would leave a balance of \$457 million for Canadian consumption. Regardless of the exclusion of estimated transshipments, Canada would be the second U.S. dollar market in 1963-64 (table 2).

Canada purchased \$57 million of U.S. raw cotton in 1963-64, and was second only to Japan as a U.S. market for that commodity. Allowing for transshipment of an estimated \$24 million of the \$76 million of U.S. soybeans exported to Canada, that country ranked fourth as a U.S. soybean market. Canada is the major market for U.S. fruits and vegetables. Exports of these commodities in 1963-64 totaled \$169 million. Canada is also the best market for U.S. meats and products except poultry. Purchases of these products in 1963-64 totaled \$26 million, including \$18 million of pork. Excluding the estimated value of transshipments of corn (\$64 million), U.S. exports of this grain for Canadian consumption totaled \$25 million.

Latin America

The countries of Latin America have faced serious economic problems because of the downtrend in world prices during most of the past decade for agricultural and other primary commodities upon which they heavily depend. In 1964, terms of trade were generally more favorable than the year before and contributed to economic gains.

Rapid population increases outstripping economic growth, a dependence upon exports of agricultural and other primary commodities, large imports of industrial products, weak foreign exchange positions, and chronic inflation are major problems in the area.

About 10 percent of U.S. agricultural exports went to Latin America in 1963-64, of which nearly two-thirds were dollar sales. U.S. exports to the area were 10 percent higher in 1963-64 than a year earlier.

During 3 of the past 4 fiscal years, Venezuela has been the leading Latin American dollar market for U.S. farm products, followed closely by Mexico which was the No. 1 dollar market in the area in 1962-63. Exports to Venezuela in 1963-64 totaled \$83 million compared with \$61 million in the previous year. Major commodities included wheat and flour, fruits and vegetables, oilseeds and products, dairy products, feed grains, meats and products, and cotton.

U.S. exports of agricultural commodities to Mexico which totaled \$62 million and \$57 million in 1960-61 and 1961-62, respectively, rose to \$78 million in 1962-63 and declined slightly to \$75 million in 1963-64. Feed grains, principally corn, were the major U.S. agricultural export. Other important commodity exports included dairy products, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, hides and skins, cattle, and lard.

Other major dollar markets in the area in 1963-64 included Peru, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Brazil (also the leading recipient of Government-financed exports in the area), Panama, and Chile.

Brazil in 1963-64 was the fourth largest recipient of program shipments and the leading recipient in Latin America. Nearly 90 percent of U.S. agricultural

Table 2.--Leading dollar markets for U.S. agricultural exports and principal countries of destination for Government-financed agricultural exports, July-June 1963-64

Country	Sales for dollars	Country	Government-financed exports
	-- Million dollars --		-- Million dollars --
Japan	727	India	390
Canada	1/618	UAR (Egypt)	158
United Kingdom	446	Pakistan	140
Netherlands	412	Brazil	89
West Germany	406	Korea	88
Italy (Including Trieste) ..	210	Poland	77
Belgium-Luxembourg	150	Algeria	47
France	142	Turkey	44
USSR	129	South Viet-Nam	43
Spain	79	Taiwan	42

1/ Includes the estimated value of U.S. exports to Canada of grains and soybeans for finishing the loading at Canadian ports of vessels moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway, \$161 million.

exports to that country were Government-financed, with half of the program shipments moving under Title I, about a third under the barter program, and the remainder consisting of donations under Titles II and III, P.L. 480.

The economy of Brazil has experienced a downtrend since mid-1961. Runaway inflation, augmented by government fiscal policies and general lack of confidence, led to a slump in Brazil's previously rapidly expanding economy. The new government which took over in March 1964 has taken measures to hold down inflation and combat the acute balance-of-payments problem. In addition, it has initiated programs to bolster the farm economy which include strengthening support prices, developing a countrywide program of crop storage, passing an agrarian reform law, and increasing the availability of fertilizer.

Other major recipients of program shipments in Latin America were Colombia, Peru, and the Dominican Republic.

Europe

Economic growth in Western Europe continued to expand rapidly despite a number of serious problems, chiefly inflation and balance-of-payments difficulties in some countries.

U.S. agricultural exports to Europe reached a record \$2,643 million in 1963-64, 22 percent above 1962-63 and nearly 40 percent higher than the 1954-55 through 1958-59 average.

Over 90 percent of the total represented dollar exports compared with 63 percent in the earlier 5 years. Fifty-four percent of all U.S. dollar exports were destined for Europe in 1963-64.

U.S. agricultural exports to the 6 EEC countries, nearly all for dollars, were one-fourth higher in 1963-64 than in 1962-63 and nearly 50 percent above the 1954-55 through 1958-59 average.

The sharp increase in exports of U.S. farm products to Europe in 1963-64 took place in wheat and flour, cotton, tobacco, oilseeds, animal fats, meats and products, hides and skins, and dairy products. The reduced size and poor quality of the European wheat crop in 1963, growing European demand for meats and other products, and rebuilding of cotton stocks contributed to the advance.

Europe accounted for 8 of the 10 leading dollar markets for U.S. agricultural commodities in 1963-64; The United Kingdom, which ranked third after Japan and Canada; the Netherlands, fourth; West Germany, fifth; Italy, sixth; Belgium-Luxembourg, seventh; France, eighth; the USSR, ninth; and Spain, tenth.

Poor weather damaged most crops in the Soviet Union in 1963, but grains, especially wheat, were the hardest hit. The grain crop was probably the smallest since 1954. The Soviet Union, which is traditionally a large exporter of wheat, expended large amounts of gold and foreign exchange for heavy imports of wheat during 1963-64.

Bread is the most important food item in the Soviet diet, just as wheat is the most important agricultural export. The shortage of wheat resulted in a tightening of the bread supply and the use of lower quality wheat.

The USSR concluded agreements to purchase 6.5 million metric tons of wheat (including the wheat equivalent of flour) from Canada and 1.75 million tons from Australia. Smaller quantities were purchased from West Germany, France, and Italy. Rumania loaned wheat to the USSR.

The United States supplied nearly 62 million bushels (1.69 million metric tons) of wheat to the Soviet Union for \$110 million during fiscal 1963-64. Exports of 59 million pounds (\$3.9 million) of inedible tallow, 1.5 million cwt. (\$9.7 million) of milled rice, and smaller quantities of cattle hides, cotton, and other commodities to the USSR brought that country into ninth place as a dollar market for U.S. agricultural commodities in 1963-64.

Poland was the sixth largest recipient of Government-financed exports in 1963-64. Since the first shipment took place under Title I in fiscal 1957-58, \$490 million of agricultural commodities had been supplied to Poland under this title through June 30, 1964. Wheat made up half and cotton about one-fourth of the Title I exports during the 7 fiscal years. Other major commodities exported under this title were feed grains and vegetable oils.

Poland increased its dollar purchases of U.S. farm products from \$12 million in fiscal 1961-62 to \$32 million in 1962-63 and \$52 million in 1963-64. In September 1964, Congress withdrew the eligibility of Poland for Title I agreements, limiting Polish purchases under P.L. 480 to Title IV, with dollar repayments over 5 years. At present, Poland may purchase U.S. agricultural commodities under Title IV, for short-term credit under the C.C.C. credit sales program, or on a strictly commercial basis.

In 1963-64, Turkey was the eighth largest country of destination for Government-financed agricultural exports. Since 1954, the United States has supplied most of Turkey's agricultural imports under P.L. 480, principally Title I. Wheat made up nearly 60 percent and vegetable oils 30 percent of the \$409 million exported under Title I through 1963-64. Feed grains, rice, dairy products, tallow, beef, and poultry were also included.

Asia

For about a decade Far East agricultural production increased faster than population. In the past 3 years, however, the population explosion has exceeded the advances in food production. West Asia suffered a prolonged drought in 1959-62. Increased food imports to this region have been partially due to food shortages induced by the drought.

The economy of Japan has continued a long record of growth since the end of the postwar reconstruction period in the early 1950's. The Japanese standard of living is the highest in Asia, and import demand is increasing for a greater volume, greater variety, and higher quality of goods.

In fiscal 1963-64, Japan was the leading dollar market for U.S. farm products. Japan has ranked first or second for the past 5 years. Dollar exports in 1963-64 totaled \$727 million, 50 percent higher than a year earlier. Japan was the leading market for cotton, purchasing \$149 million, more than one-fifth of total U.S. cotton exports. Japan was the No. 1 market for feed grains, exports of which totaled \$131 million, nearly twice those of 1962-63. Shipments of

wheat and flour totaled \$127 million, more than twice those of 1962-63. Japan purchased \$21 million of inedible tallow, accounting for 16 percent of U.S. exports of this product. Japan purchased \$12 million of U.S. milled rice compared with less than a million in the previous 5 years. U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco, fruits, vegetables, nuts, poultry and other meats, and dairy products also showed substantial increases.

Other important dollar markets in Asia in 1963-64 were Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Israel, whose agricultural exports until recently were predominantly financed under P. L. 480.

A large part of Asia's food deficit in recent years has been filled under foreign aid programs, which have helped conserve financial resources and have permitted their direction into economic development.

India has been faced with persistent shortages of food supplies because of rapid increases in population and a decline in food production. The government took vigorous action to combat inflation in food prices. Government stocks of wheat and rice were released and sold at subsidized prices. Steps were taken to eliminate restrictions on movement of food from surplus to deficit areas. Privately hoarded stocks were released, and prices were fixed. The government launched a drive for greater imports of food grains.

To assist in relieving the acute shortage of grains, shipments under Title I, P.L. 480, were stepped up. In 1963-64, 160 million bushels of U.S. wheat were shipped under this program, the largest fiscal-year shipments to a single country since the beginning of the sales-for-foreign-currency program in 1954-55. From the signing of the first Title I agreement with India in August 1956 through June 30, 1964, the United States supplied about 850 million bushels of wheat to India under this program. Title I exports of wheat to India in 1964-65 are moving at a substantially higher rate than in 1963-64.

India has been for some years the largest recipient of exports under Government-financed programs. Over 90 percent of U.S. exports of farm products to India during the past 8 years have been under Government programs, primarily sales for foreign currency under Title I. Shipments of wheat made up three-fourths of total Title I exports. Feed grains, rice, cotton, tobacco, dairy products, soybean oil, and canned fruits made up the remainder of the \$1,888 million exports of farm products to India in exchange for foreign currency through June 30, 1964.

Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, and South Viet-Nam continue to be heavily dependent upon U.S. financed agricultural imports. Gains in agricultural production in recent years were not sufficient to offset the rapid growth in population. In South Viet-Nam, increased insurgent operations by the Viet Cong and political uncertainties have hampered economic activity.

U.S. exports of agricultural commodities to Pakistan, virtually all Government-financed, increased from \$10 million in 1954-44 to \$138 million in 1963-64. Sales for foreign currency under Title I made up nearly 90 percent of program shipments. Exports of wheat were nearly two-thirds of the Title I total during the 10-year period. Other major Title I exports were vegetable oils, rice, and cotton, about half of which went to third countries for processing.

The United States is the principal supplier of agricultural commodities to the Republic of Korea with more than 85 percent moving under Government programs during the past 10 years. Sales for foreign currency under Title I supplied nearly half the program shipments, and exports under Mutual Security (AID) programs provided about a third.

Wheat made up two-fifths of the commodities exported under Title I since the signing of the first Title I agreement with South Korea in May 1955. Cotton, feed grains, and rice were other major exports under this program. Cotton accounted for nearly two-thirds of Mutual Security (AID) program exports. Other commodities included wheat, feed grains, tallow, rice, and hides and skins.

U.S. exports of agricultural commodities to South Viet-Nam in recent years have been virtually all Government-financed. During 1954-55 through 1960-61, most of the exports of farm products were under Mutual Security programs. Since the signing of the first Title I agreement with South Viet-Nam in June 1958, Title I exports have increased and during the past 3 years have averaged nearly 70 percent of all Government-financed exports to that country.

Milk, chiefly condensed, and wheat were the principal exports under Mutual Security programs; cotton, tobacco, condensed milk, and wheat flour were most important under Title I.

The achievement of 6 years of continued economic growth has placed Taiwan second to Japan as a Far Eastern country capable of self-sustaining economic growth. Both agricultural and industrial production have expanded, but industry, especially the textile industry, is the most dynamic sector of the economy. Exports of farm products and other U.S. aid have provided the impetus for Taiwan's economic development.

Taiwan is nearly free of dependence on foreign aid. Agricultural commodities will be exported through 1966 under a Title IV agreement with the Government of Taiwan. Title IV private trade agreements may be concluded which would extend exports under this title beyond 1966.

The United States is the principal supplier of Taiwan's substantial imports of farm products. Dollar exports of U.S. agricultural commodities, which made up 10 percent or less of total U.S. agricultural exports to that country in 1954-55 through 1958-59, increased from \$12 million in 1959-60 to \$26 million in 1963-64, when they represented more than 40 percent of U.S. farm product exports to Taiwan.

Most Government-financed exports were under Mutual Security (AID) programs from 1954-55 through 1960-61. In the past 3 years, program shipments were predominantly sales for foreign currency under Title I.

Shipments of raw cotton made up over 40 percent of Mutual Security program exports and about 30 percent of Title I exports through 1963-64. Exports of U.S. cotton under Government programs have helped build Taiwan's textile industry. Wheat was a major export under both programs and soybeans were important under the Mutual Security program.

Oceania

A high level of economic activity prevailed in Australia and New Zealand in 1963-64. Both countries benefited from generally increased production, higher export prices, and greater demand for their agricultural commodities.

In Australia, record gold and foreign exchange holdings were chiefly derived from agricultural exports and from heavy capital investment in Australian industry. Australia had record wheat and rice harvests in 1962, 1963, and 1964.

Australia has been a dollar market for \$30 million to \$38.5 million (1963-64) of U.S. farm products in the past 10 years. Tobacco is the leading U.S. export, accounting for two-fifths of the total in 1963-64. U.S. cotton exports nearly doubled in 1963-64 from a year earlier and made up nearly 30 percent of the total.

Favorable demand for livestock products and relatively high prices stimulated record exports from New Zealand in 1963-64. Increases in imports and freight costs resulted in an overall trade surplus of only \$15 million at the end of June 1964.

New Zealand annually purchases from nearly \$7 million to over \$8 million of U.S. farm products. A decrease in exports of tobacco, the principal U.S. agricultural export, accounted for the decline in total exports to \$5.2 million in 1963-64 from \$6.8 million a year earlier.

Africa

In the region north of the Sahara, agricultural production has not kept pace with population growth. The governments of the various countries continue to emphasize crop diversification and expansion of total farm output to meet growing domestic needs and to augment earnings from agricultural exports.

The trend toward national independence continues mostly in the region south of the Sahara. Except during periods of civil strife, the political changes have had no discernible effect upon agricultural production and exports. Agricultural production per capita is steadily increasing in the southern region and for the African continent as a whole.

In the past 5 years, the government of the United States has financed a larger proportion of U.S. agricultural exports to Africa, 33 percent in 1954-55 through 1958-59, compared with 81 percent in 1959-60 through 1963-64.

The United Arab Republic is the principal recipient of Government-financed exports in Africa and the second largest world destination for program shipments. The UAR is the leading agricultural producer in North Africa. Agricultural production is entirely dependent upon irrigation, and yields are not subject to wide variation. The United Arab Republic depends upon imports for about 27 percent of its food supply. The country lacks foreign exchange to purchase all of its needed food imports in the world market. Deficits in certain commodities have largely been supplied by the United States under the Food-for-Peace program for the past 6 fiscal years, as well as during 1955-56. Over 80 percent of the program exports to the United Arab Republic have been sales for foreign currency under Title I. Wheat and flour made up nearly three-fourths of the

total, and feed grains about a tenth. Vegetable oils, tobacco, tallow, rice, dairy products, and beans were also shipped under this program. The United Arab Republic has been second to India as a country of destination for Government-financed exports during 4 of the past 5 fiscal years.

Other major recipients of government-financed exports in Africa in 1963-64 were Algeria, (which ranked seventh as a destination for government program exports) the Republic of the Congo, Morocco, Tunisia, and Western Africa, n.e.c. Program exports to Western Africa, n.e.c. went to Guinea, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Dahomey, Togo, Niger, and Upper Volta.

Dollar exports to Africa have remained at virtually the same level during the past 10 years. The Republic of South Africa is the largest dollar market. U.S. agricultural exports to South Africa in 1963-64 included \$10 million worth of wheat, most of which was exported under the barter program, rice (\$10 million), cotton (\$4.5 million), dairy products (\$4.2 million), and animal fats and oils (\$1.5 million).

Credit Sales

Export-Import Bank medium-term guarantees of credits extended by U.S. commercial banks and purchases under the CCC credit sales program totaled \$197 million in 1963-64, \$36 million higher than a year earlier. Credit sales are included in exports outside Government-financed programs in this report. Credit purchases increased \$42 million and Export-Import Bank guarantees declined \$6 million in 1963-64 (table 3).

Most of the increase under the credit sales program was in purchases for export to Asia, which were \$66 million in 1963-64 compared with \$24 million in 1962-63. Purchases under the CCC program have increased substantially during the past 4 fiscal years. They totaled \$18 million in 1960-61, \$33 million in 1961-62, \$76 million in 1962-63, and \$118 million in 1963-64.

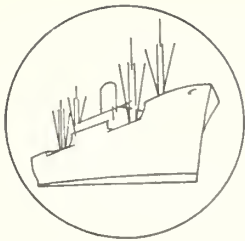
Japan was the largest purchaser of agricultural commodities under the CCC credit sales program. Japanese purchases included cotton (\$32.2 million), grain sorghums (\$21.7 million), corn (\$1.9 million), and wheat (\$0.5 million).

Medium-term guarantees extended by the Export-Import Bank included \$58.6 million for cotton and \$0.1 million for exports of breeding stock (swine and cattle) to Japan. Guarantees for exports to Hungary included \$11.4 million for wheat, \$4.7 million for corn, and smaller amounts for exports of cotton, soybeans, soybean meal, and dry milk. Export-Import Bank guarantees of exports to Hungary covered only 75 percent of the invoice value of the commodities since cash down-payments of at least 25 percent were required. The guarantee extended by the Bank to Austria covered exports of cotton.

Table 3.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by country, year ending June 30, 1964 1/

Country	: Export-Import :	: Bank loans :	: CCC credit sales 3/ :	: Total credit sales :
	: and medium-term:	: guarantees 2/ :		

1/ Credits for relatively short periods repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing costs of the lending agency). 2/ Includes disbursements by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank medium-term guarantees against political and/or financial risk. 3/ Purchases during the period.



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURE'S FIRST YEAR UNDER EEC VARIABLE IMPORT LEVIES

by

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The European Economic Community (EEC) implemented its variable import levy system for wheat, feed grains, pork, poultry and eggs beginning July 30, 1962. This study examines the effects of the system on imports from the United States during its first full year of operation, calendar 1963.

The variable import levy system.--The variable levy system is part of the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) provided for in the Rome Treaty of 1957, under which the Community was organized. Under the CAP, prices in the EEC are to be harmonized, and a common external tariff for the 6 member countries is to be imposed in stages, with the target date for integration set at 1970. The 6 countries have recently agreed to advance this date to July 1, 1967, for pork, poultry, eggs, and cereals. The CAP provides for import licenses, refunds on exports, "safeguard" measures, and variable levies. This system is supposed to replace all other existing trade restrictions, including subsidies, quotas, tariff duties, State trading, mixing regulations, etc. in Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany -- the 6 EEC members.

EEC quality regulations were imposed on fruits, vegetables, and wine on July 30, 1962. In addition to quality regulations, a reference price mechanism was established for fruits and vegetables at that time which requires that a countervailing duty be paid equal to the difference between a reference price and the import price when the reference price exceeds the import price. Thus far, the reference prices set on fresh fruits have been below the import prices for U.S. products.

Variable levies on rice were implemented as of September 1, 1964. New regulations providing for levies on beef, veal, and dairy products were implemented on November 1, 1964.

The levy system for grains is based on a series of target prices which are to be harmonized to a common level over a transition period. To insure this target price, national authorities must purchase grains when prices fall between 5 and 10 percent below target prices. These purchases may then be resold on the domestic market at not less than the target price, or exported at world market prices. Threshold prices are set on each grain and wheat flour to protect

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domestic producers from imports. The levy charged is the difference between the threshold price and, for imports from EEC member countries, the free-to-frontier price; for all other countries, the levy is the difference between the threshold price and the standardized c.i.f. price at the point of entry. A fixed amount (montant forfaitaire) is deducted from the levy charge on imports from EEC member countries as an added Community preference. Target, intervention, and threshold prices are set annually, while free-to-frontier prices, c.i.f. prices, and levies are calculated daily.

The levy on products of grain processing (meal, groats, malt, gluten, bran, feeding stuffs, etc.) contains one element based on the levies in effect on the grain and one element of protection for domestic processors. The intra-Community levy for grains and grain products is to be progressively reduced to zero, and a common uniform levy established for third countries.

Intra-Community levies on pork, poultry, and eggs consist of 3 elements: (1) The difference between the cost of feeding stuffs in the importing country and the corresponding cost in the exporting country -- a difference, calculated and set quarterly, that is to disappear as grain prices are harmonized; (2) A fixed element to offset other factors in the cost of production -- set annually and calculated on the basis of customs duties during a reference period, and also to gradually disappear over the transition period; (3) A third element -- applicable to imports from non-EEC countries -- originally equivalent to 2 percent of an average import price and to be increased to 7 percent over the transition period. The feed grain differential element will remain a part of the levy on imports from non-EEC countries.

An added feature on grain conversion products (pork, poultry, and eggs) is the sluice-gate price, a minimum import price below which the levy will be increased accordingly if offer prices fall below that level. Sluice-gate prices are calculated quarterly on the basis of feed grain prices in world markets, a feed conversion factor, and other production costs considered to be representative in exporting countries. When offer prices fall below the sluice-gate price, a supplementary levy is charged to cover the difference. Sluice-gate prices apply only to imports from countries outside the EEC. An exception is that an intra-Community sluice-gate price was instituted for pork, but it will disappear along with intra-Community levies. Sluice-gate prices and levies on imports from non-EEC countries were put into effect on pig products (pork cuts, offals, fatbacks, lard, prepared and canned pigmeat, and sausage) on September 1, 1963.

EEC imports.--EEC imports of variable levy commodities from the United States in calendar 1963 fell 6 percent below 1962. The 1963 value was \$477.4 million compared with the 1962 value of \$507.4 million (table 4). The largest decline (-34 percent) occurred in West Germany, which took \$130.4 million, or 27 percent of the total, in 1963 compared with \$197.5 million, or 39 percent in 1962. ^{2/} The Netherlands became the largest EEC importer of variable levy commodities from the United States in 1963 with \$175.4 million.

^{2/} All dollar values are c.i.f., based on par rates of exchange.

Table 4.--European Economic Community imports of variable levy, non-variable levy, and total agricultural imports from the United States: Value by importing country, calendar years 1961-63

Category and importing country	1961	1962	1963	Change	
				1962 from: 1961	1963 from: 1962
				Percent	
			-- Thousand dollars (cif) --		
<u>Imports of variable levy commodities:</u>					
Belgium-Luxembourg	45,306	69,954	55,327:	+54	-21
France	36,521	38,000	32,996:	+4	-13
Italy	100,488	48,516	83,308:	-52	+72
Netherlands	125,946	153,379	175,433:	+22	+14
West Germany	142,354	197,515	130,364:	+39	-34
Subtotal	450,615	507,364	477,428:	+13	-6
Variable levy commodities as percent of agricultural total			35	39	36:
<u>Imports of non-variable levy commodities</u>					
Belgium-Luxembourg	76,389	71,098	74,274:	-7	+4
France	150,412	115,220	135,376:	-23	+17
Italy	158,187	134,434	141,751:	-15	+5
Netherlands	124,640	124,943	144,659:	0	+16
West Germany	339,409	348,290	363,929:	+3	+4
Subtotal	849,037	793,985	859,989:	-6	+8
Non-variable levy commodities as percent of agricultural total			65	61	64:
<u>Total agricultural imports 1/</u>					
Belgium-Luxembourg	121,695	141,052	129,601:	+16	-8
France	186,933	153,220	168,372:	-18	+10
Italy	258,675	182,950	225,059:	-29	+23
Netherlands	250,586	278,322	320,092:	+11	+15
West Germany	481,763	545,805	494,293:	+13	-9
Total	1,299,652	1,301,349	1,337,417:	0	+3

1/ Agricultural commodities are defined as (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Agricultural totals were calculated using the 3-digit Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

Sources: Trade statistics of the EEC member countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Statistical Bulletin, Series C, 1961 and 1962, and United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics, Series D, 1963.

Variable levy imports from the United States made up 36 percent of EEC imports of U.S. agricultural products in 1963, which amounted to \$1,337.4 million. 3/

The United States was the largest single source of EEC variable levy imports in 1963 -- accounting for 27 percent of the \$1,786 million imported from all sources (table 5). Intra-EEC imports accounted for \$467 million, or 26 percent of the total.

The pattern of EEC imports of U.S. commodities under the variable levy system changed in the first year of the system's operation. Imports of wheat, slaughtered poultry, eggs, and processed grains declined while imports of live poultry, feed grains, feeding stuffs, and products with GATT-bound duties increased. 4/ Imports of slaughtered poultry, eggs, and processed grains by the EEC countries in 1962 were heaviest in the first 7 months in anticipation of higher levies after July 30. After that date, imports of those products were negligible until EEC stocks were depleted. After January 1963, the level of imports was lower than in 1962 or 1961.

Table 6 shows import value declines between 1961 and 1963 for 10 of 23 BTN (Brussels Tariff Nomenclature) classifications and advances for 13 classifications. The 10 that declined made up half of the variable levy system imports in 1961. In 1963, these products made up only one-fourth of the variable levy imports. The 13 commodities that advanced showed a 78 percent increase, with 98 percent of this latter group consisting of feed grains.

Duties on some EEC variable levy commodities are bound by the EEC to the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). These duties cannot exceed an agreed ad valorem amount. The bound rates were set during the fifth round of tariff negotiations conducted at Geneva in 1961, and will remain in effect, unless the Community takes special action to withdraw them. Four items having a c.i.f. value of \$15.3 million were imported by the EEC in 1963; this value was 2 percent below the 1962 value of \$15.6 million (table 7). Commodities having bound duties were (1) Pigmeat and poultry offals, fresh, chilled, or frozen; (2) poultry livers; (3) canned or prepared pigmeat and poultry meat; and (4) hybrid seed corn. EEC imports of the last 3 items increased between 1962 and 1963; the first item declined in value. Bound-duty commodities accounted for 2 percent in 1962 and 3 percent in 1963 of the value of variable levy system imports from the United States.

The initial impact of the variable levy system on U.S. products was most noticeable in the drop in EEC's imports of slaughtered poultry and wheat flour. Purchases of slaughtered poultry and wheat flour in January-July 1962 were

3/ Agricultural commodities are defined as (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Agricultural totals were calculated using the 3-digit Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). Sources were the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Statistical Bulletin Series C for 1961 and 1962, and United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics, Series D for 1963.

4/ GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Table 5.--European Economic Community imports of variable levy commodities:
Value and share of total by origin, calendar years 1961-63

Origin	1961		1962		1963	
	Value	Share	Value	Share	Value	Share
	1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent
United States	450,615	27	507,364	28	477,428	27
European Economic Community	397,476	24	372,356	20	466,621	26
Latin American Free Trade Asso- ciation <u>1/</u>	83,054	5	267,456	15	222,876	12
Canada	159,696	10	131,961	7	125,820	7
European Free Trade Associa- tion	132,365	8	130,142	7	118,787	7
Eastern Europe <u>2/</u> :	160,319	10	125,058	7	116,537	7
Africa	49,212	3	79,367	4	72,706	4
Yugoslavia	17,955	1	13,356	1	16,853	1
Australia and New Zealand	25,715	1	43,248	2	16,056	1
Other	181,380	11	151,916	9	152,864	8
Total	1,657,787	100	1,822,224	100	1,786,544	100

1/ Argentina accounted for more than 90 percent of EEC imports from the Latin American Free Trade Association.

2/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and USSR.
Source: Trade statistics of the EEC member countries.

higher than in the same period in 1961. Except for some unfilled orders, such imports in 1962 virtually ceased after July 30.

Slaughtered poultry.--In 1962, 98 percent of EEC's imports of slaughtered poultry from the United States went to West Germany.

West German imports of slaughtered poultry (excluding offals) from the United States declined 55 percent to 35,264 metric tons in 1963 from 1962 (table 8). Slaughtered poultry fell to 17 percent from 25 percent of the value of West Germany's imports of variable levy commodities from the United States. 5/

5/ In calendar 1963, West German imports of slaughtered poultry from the United States consisted of: 11,202 metric tons of broilers, (31.7 percent), 6,145 tons of stewing chickens (17.4 percent), 8,349 tons of chicken parts (23.7 percent), 4,821 tons of turkeys (13.7 percent), 4,395 tons of turkey parts (12.5 percent), and 127 tons of geese (0.4 percent).
Source: U.S. Agricultural Attache, Bonn.

Table 6.--European Economic Community imports of variable levy commodities from the United States: Value by BTN classification, calendar years 1961-63 1/

BTN classification and commodity description	1961	1962	1963	Change from 1961 to 1963
		Thousand dollars (cif)		Percent
<u>Imports that declined from 1961 to 1963</u>				
0201 Offals of pigmeat and poultry; fresh, chilled or frozen 2/	15,905	13,485	11,406	-28
0202 Poultry, slaughtered	36,257	52,365	23,755	-34
0205 Pigmeat or poultry fat, unrendered	570	213	275	-52
0206 Pigmeat or offals; dried, smoked, or salted	106	16	14	-87
0405 Eggs in shell	785	548	773	-1
0405 Eggs not in shell	2,514	2,757	1,808	-28
1001 Wheat, unmilled	183,100	76,124	73,569	-60
1101 Flour of wheat or meslin	6,033	5,217	2,035	-66
1501 Rendered edible fat and grease of swine or poultry	1,305	1,023	1,103	-15
2302 Bran, sharps, and residues of cereals	468	922	435	-7
Subtotal	247,043	152,670	115,173	-53
<u>Imports that advanced from 1961 to 1963</u>				
0105 Live domestic poultry	701	866	1,680	+140
0201 Pigmeat, fresh chilled, or frozen	10	---	208	+1980
0203 Poultry livers 2/	301	511	670	+123
1002 Rye, unmilled	5,381	19,534	16,881	+214
1003 Barley, unmilled	16,708	79,437	33,093	+98
1004 Oats, unmilled	5,907	18,259	8,408	+42
1005 Corn (maize), unmilled 3/	121,942	167,617	236,388	+94
1007 Millet and other cereals, unmilled	48,920	65,583	59,818	+22
1102 Groats of cereals	187	158	297	+59
1108 Starches	16	94	108	+575
1601 Sausages and the like	15	---	29	+93
1602 Preparations of pig or poultry meat 2/	1,929	1,317	2,245	+16
2307 Forage and feed additives	1,554	1,318	2,430	+56
Subtotal	203,571	354,694	362,255	+78
Total	450,615	507,364	477,428	+6

1/ BTN: Brussels Tariff Nomenclature.

2/ GATT bound duties.

3/ Includes hybrid seed corn.

Source: Trade statistics of the EEC member countries.

Table 7.--European Economic Community imports of variable levy commodities from the United States bound in GATT 1/: Value by importing country, calendar years 1961-63

Importing country	1961	1962	1963
-- <u>Thousand dollars (cif)</u> --			
Belgium-Luxembourg	410	790	418
France	3,711	2,419	2,845
Italy	---	64	84
Netherlands	2,445	2,193	1,130
West Germany	11,980	10,490	10,818
Total	18,546	15,596	15,295

1/ Offals of swine or poultry meat, fresh, chilled or frozen; poultry livers; canned or prepared pigmeat and poultry meat; hybrid seed corn.

Source: Trade Statistics of the EEC member countries.

The U.S. share of West Germany's total slaughtered poultry imports declined to 20 percent in 1963 from 37 percent in 1962. The U.S. share was replaced by increased West German imports from other EEC countries. The EEC share of the West German market rose to 47 percent in 1963 from 35 percent in 1962 (table 9).

Over three-fourths of West Germany's imports of slaughtered poultry from the United States in 1962 occurred in January-July, when they amounted to 61,902 metric tons. A year later they fell to 14,133 tons, a drop of 77 percent from a year earlier and 43 percent below the January-July 1961 amount (table 10).

Comparison of West German import prices for chickens from the United States before and after implementation of the variable levy system shows that duties more than doubled between July and August 1962. The import price in July averaged about 36 cents per pound (31 cents per pound c.i.f. price, and 5 cents per pound duty). The import price after July 30 amounted to approximately 43 cents per pound (sluice-gate price of 33 cents per pound plus levy of 10 cents per pound). The difference between the July average import price of 30.62 cents per pound and the sluice-gate price set by the EEC is called the "supplementary" levy, which was 2.45 cents per pound in August 1962. This supplementary levy has been changed a number of times since the levy system was adopted. 6/

6/ See "Agricultural Commodities and the European Common Market," Regional Economic Integration, report by the UN/FAO Director-General, Twelfth Session, Rome, Nov. 16, 1963, Part I, p. 12 and EEC Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes, several issues.

Table 8.--European Economic Community imports of slaughtered poultry from the United States and from all sources: Quantity and value by country, calendar years 1961-63

Origin and importing country	1961		1962		1963		Change from 1962 to 1963	
	Quantity:	Value	Quantity:	Value	Quantity:	Value	Quantity:	Value
	Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Metric tons	Thousand dollars		
<u>From United States</u>								
Belgium-Luxembourg	---	---	75	70	121	114	+61	+63
France	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	---	---	401	284	732	609	+83	+114
Netherlands	912	591	885	657	574	485	-35	-26
West Germany	63,481	35,666	78,979	51,354	35,264	22,547	-55	-56
Total	64,393	36,257	80,340	52,365	36,691	23,755	-54	-55
<u>From all sources</u>								
Belgium-Luxembourg	173	142	190	164	234	211	+23	+29
France	753	467	653	424	858	532	+31	+25
Italy	7,584	4,400	4,807	3,224	4,406	3,301	-8	+2
Netherlands	954	619	969	718	602	507	-38	-29
West Germany	184,254	111,782	212,541	140,892	172,099	118,496	-19	-16
Total	193,718	117,410	219,160	145,422	178,199	123,047	-19	-15
U.S. share of West German total	34	32	37	36	20	19	---	---

Source: Trade statistics of the EEC member countries.

Table 9.--West German imports of slaughtered poultry (excluding offals):
Quantity and share of total by major suppliers, calendar years 1961-63

Major supplier	1961		1962		1963	
	Quantity	Share	Quantity	Share	Quantity	Share
	Metric tons	Percent	Metric tons	Percent	Metric tons	Percent
EEC other than						
West Germany	58,710	32	73,261	35	80,483	47
United States	63,481	35	78,979	37	35,264	20
Denmark	40,714	22	38,492	15	37,408	22
Eastern Europe.....	19,179	10	18,925	9	17,125	10
Other	2,170	1	3,514	4	1,819	1
Total	184,254	100	212,541	100	172,099	100

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Aussenhandel, Reihe 2.

Table 10.--West German imports of slaughtered poultry (excluding offals)
from the United States: Quantity and value
January-July and August-December 1961-63

Year	January-July		August-December		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Metric tons	Thousand dollars
1961	24,929	13,758	38,552	21,908	63,481	35,666
1962	61,902	38,540	17,077	12,814	78,979	51,354
1963	14,133	9,516	21,131	13,031	35,264	22,547
Percent change						
from 1961 to						
1963	-43	-31	-45	-41	-44	-37

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Aussenhandel, Reihe 2.

The West German import price of slaughtered chickens from the Netherlands, however, was 27.87 cents per pound (2.23 DM/kg) c.i.f. in August 1962, 7/ which explains why Netherlands importers were able to transship U.S. poultry to West Germany.

7/ Statistisches Bundesamt, Preise u. Preisindizes für Aussenhandelsgüter.
Fachserie M, Reihe 1, Jan. 1963.

West Germany's consumption of slaughtered poultry increased to 301,503 tons in 1963, or 143 percent above 1957, while output rose 63 percent to 122,018 tons (table 11). West Germany's self-sufficiency in poultry meat fell to 40 percent in 1963 from 60 percent in 1957.

Per capita meat consumption in West Germany increased to 139 pounds per year in 1963 from 117 pounds in 1957 (table 12). The largest increase was in consumption of poultry meat, which went to nearly 12 pounds per year in 1963 (9 percent of total per capita meat consumption) from 5 pounds in 1957 (4 percent).

Belgium, France, and the Netherlands have poultry production surpluses over consumption, and output has expanded to higher levels each year. West Germany's output has also increased every year, but not as fast as consumption; consumption fell to 301,503 tons in 1963 from 316,880 tons in 1962 because of higher retail poultry prices, adverse European publicity on the use of additives in the feed of imported poultry, and other demands on consumer disposable incomes.

The introduction of the variable levy mechanism halted a rapid upward trend in West German poultry meat imports from the United States and served to reduce West German imports of U.S. slaughtered poultry to \$22,547,000 in 1963 from a high of \$51,354,000 in 1962. The pre-CAP West German duty for chickens was 15 percent; by the first quarter of 1964, the ad valorem equivalent of the variable levies was 39 percent. West German imports in 1963 fell below the 1961 value by \$13,119,000. In addition, Netherlands imports of U.S. slaughtered poultry in 1963 dropped to \$485,000 from \$657,000 in 1962 and \$591,000 in 1961. The combined West German and Dutch fall between 1961 and 1963 was slightly offset by an increase of \$723,000 in Belgium-Luxembourg and Italy.

The United States made protests on several occasions, both before and after the levy system was put into effect, to the EEC Commission (the Community's executive arm) and to the West German Government about the high level of protection on poultry. The United States tried to obtain a reduction in the levies. When these efforts proved unsuccessful, the United States notified the Community that tariff concessions originally negotiated with the EEC would be suspended on items having a trade value equivalent to the level of U.S. poultry exports. The EEC disagreed with the U.S. value determination; subsequently, it was agreed that a panel appointed by the GATT Council of Representatives would render an advisory opinion on the disputed trade value. After reviewing written and oral presentations from the two parties, the panel rendered an advisory opinion in November 1963 that the value of U.S. trade affected by the restriction on poultry amounted to \$26 million. The United States subsequently suspended tariff concessions on brandy, certain trucks, dextrine, and starches as of January 7, 1964. 8/ The tariff concessions are suspended, not withdrawn, and they can be reinstated any time there is an agreement with the EEC to restore reasonable access for U.S. poultry.

8/ For a detailed discussion of the U.S.-EEC dispute, see "Dispute Settlement: The Chicken War," by Herman Walker, The American Journal of International Law, Vol. 58, No. 3, July 1964, pp. 671-685.

Table 11.--European Economic Community production and consumption of slaughtered poultry:
Dressed weight by country, calendar years 1957-63

Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Change in : 1963 from : 1957
Production:								
Belgium-Luxembourg	43,636	46,720	51,393	54,205	74,617	88,224	97,932	+124
France	231,018	234,511	259,006	275,789	294,024	301,004	328,996	+42
Italy	91,717	118,706	132,905	173,094	197,996	226,981	262,589	+186
Netherlands	41,640	49,080	61,916	77,430	83,326	98,339	105,008	+152
West Germany	74,980	87,816	95,981	101,016	109,000	112,990	122,018	+63
Total	482,991	536,833	601,201	681,534	758,963	827,538	916,543	+90
Consumption:								
Belgium-Luxembourg	43,500	45,994	50,303	51,982	71,259	81,601	90,174	+107
France	229,971	232,421	256,098	273,380	286,308	286,308	311,074	+35
Italy	106,687	132,086	143,607	181,210	209,015	235,006	265,987	+149
Netherlands	8,800	12,338	17,055	21,365	24,948	32,977	36,379	+313
West Germany	124,239	152,044	199,807	238,952	291,977	316,880	301,503	+143
Total	513,197	574,893	666,870	766,889	883,507	952,772	1,005,117	+96
Consumption per capita:								
Belgium-Luxembourg	10.3	10.8	11.8	12.1	16.5	18.9	20.4	+98
France	11.4	11.4	12.5	13.2	13.7	13.4	14.3	+25
Italy	4.8	5.9	6.4	8.0	9.2	10.3	11.7	+144
Netherlands	1.8	2.4	3.3	4.1	4.7	6.2	6.7	+272
West Germany	5.3	6.4	8.4	9.9	11.9	12.3	11.5	+117
Total	6.9	8.2	8.7	10.0	11.4	12.1	12.6	+83

Source: Dairy and Poultry Division, FAS.

Table 12.--West German meat consumption: Pounds per capita, by type of meat, calendar years 1957-63

Year	Pork	Beef and veal	Poultry	Variety meats ^{1/}	Other ^{2/}	Total
-- Pounds per capita --						
1957	61.4	39.5	5.3	9.0	1.6	116.8
1958	63.4	39.2	6.4	9.0	1.5	119.5
1959	62.0	39.5	8.4	9.5	1.7	121.1
1960	65.9	42.3	9.9	9.7	1.6	129.4
1961	67.4	44.0	11.9	9.9	1.4	134.6
1962	70.5	46.1	12.3	10.1	1.4	140.4
1963	68.9	47.7	11.5	9.9	1.1	139.1

^{1/} Principally edible offals and luncheon meats.

^{2/} Lamb, mutton, goat, and horsemeat.

Sources: Livestock and Meat Products Division and Dairy and Poultry Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Wheat flour.--The Netherlands took 97 percent of EEC's wheat flour purchases from the United States in calendar 1962 and 1963. ^{9/} Dutch imports of U.S. wheat flour in 1963 fell to 20,776 metric tons, 64 percent below 1962 and 70 percent below 1961 (table 13). The Netherlands imported an average of 65,000 tons of wheat flour per year from the United States in the 5-year period preceding 1961.

The U.S. share of the Netherlands' wheat flour imports for 1961 was 55 percent. This share declined to 32 percent in 1962, when very large purchases of low-quality West German flour for animal feeding were made by Holland. Higher variable levy charges were imposed on flour for animal feeding, which eliminated those imports after July 30, 1962. In 1963, the U.S. share of the Netherlands' imports of flour was 68 percent.

A threshold price of \$146.96 per metric ton was set by the Netherlands on wheat flour for human consumption, effective July 30, 1962. The variable import levy on U.S. wheat flour was \$49.60 per metric ton compared with a duty of \$14.50 before July 30. ^{10/}

^{9/} Italian trade statistics do not include imports destined for disaster relief, charity, and economic development (See Istituto Centrale di Statistica, Statistica Mensile del Commercio con l'Estero Serie quarta, preface). U.S. exports of wheat flour to Italy and Trieste for relief and charity were:

1961	106,218 metric tons
1962	86,121 metric tons
1963	57,949 metric tons

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

^{10/} Charles S. Murphy, "United States Agricultural Exports and the European Common Market," in Lawrence B. Krause, ed., The Common Market: Progress and Controversy. (Inglewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1964).

Table 13.--European Economic Community imports of wheat flour from the United States and from all sources:
Quantity and value by importing country, calendar years 1961-63

Origin and importing country	1961		1962		1963		Change from	
	Quantity:	Value	Quantity:	Value	Quantity:	Value	1962 to 1963	Quantity: Value
	Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Metric tons	Thousand dollars		Percent
<u>From the United States</u>								
Belgium-Luxembourg	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
France	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy 1/	---	---	462	43	573	49:	+24	+14
Netherlands	69,135	5,629	57,042	4,984	20,776	1,986:	-64	-60
West Germany	3,875	404	1,459	117	---	---	-100	-100
Total	73,010	6,033	58,963	5,144	21,349	2,035:	-64	-60
U.S. as percent of all sources	55	67	32	41	68	83:	---	---
<u>From all sources</u>								
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,051	208	547	80	78	18:	-86	-77
France	665	36	1,051	62	3,164	231:	+201	+273
Italy 1/	8,667	726	3,273	358	2,120	231:	-35	-35
Netherlands	125,745	8,393	175,684	11,927	30,559	2,389:	-83	-80
West Germany	26,269	2,862	19,020	2,235	15,391	2,117:	-19	-5
Total	164,397	12,225	199,575	14,662	51,312	4,986:	-74	-66

1/ Italian imports of flour for relief and charity purposes are not included.

Source: Trade statistics of the EEC member countries.

Ninety-one percent of the 1962 wheat flour imports by the Netherlands from the United States took place before July 30 (table 14). In the first 7 months of 1963, imports from the United States were 8,916 tons, or 83 percent below a year earlier and 79 percent below the January-July 1961 volume.

August-December 1963 imports of wheat flour by the Netherlands from the United States amounted to 11,860 tons, more than double year-earlier purchases but 55 percent below August-December 1961 imports.

The Netherlands produced 790,000 metric tons of wheat flour in 1963, 785,000 tons in 1962, and 760,000 tons in 1961. 11/

EEC wheat flour imports from the United States dropped to \$2,036,000 in 1963 from \$5,145,000 in 1962. The 1962 level was, despite the heavy purchases in January-July, below the 1958-61 average of \$6,685,000, and also below the 1961 total. 12/ Assuming the 1961 imports as the base, wheat flour imports fell \$4,147,000 between 1961 and 1963.

Repeated complaints by U.S. exporters and the U.S. Government to Netherlands and EEC authorities about the high levy charge have not resulted in a lowering of the import levy.

Rice.--The EEC countries imported 87,760 metric tons of rice from the United States in 1963, 18 percent less than in 1962 (table 15). West Germany and the Netherlands together took 81 percent of the total. About four-fifths of EEC's 1963 rice imports from the United States consisted of milled rice (table 16). The U.S. share of EEC rice imports in 1963 was 31 percent. Other major suppliers were Thailand (11 percent), Burma and Cambodia (9 percent each), and Italy (7 percent). Only Italy and France produce rice in the EEC -- Italy produces 85 percent.

11/ Netherlands data are for delivered tonnage. (Source: Statistisches Amt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften, Industriestatistik, 1964-No. 2).

12/ EEC imports of wheat flour from the United States in 1958-63 were:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
1958	\$6,437,000
1959	6,232,000
1960	7,889,000
1961	6,183,000
1962	5,145,000
1963	2,036,000

Source: EEC Analytical Tables, Import

Table 14.--Netherlands imports of wheat flour from the United States:
Quantity and value, January-July and August-December, 1961-63

Year	January-July		August-December		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Metric tons	Thousand dollars
1961	42,611	3,474	26,524	2,155	69,135	5,629
1962	51,679	4,489	5,363	491	57,042	4,980
1963	8,916	850	11,860	1,134	20,776	1,984
Percent change from:						
1961 to 1963	-79	-76	-55	-47	-70	-65

Source: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Maandstatistiek van de in-, uit-, en doorvoer per goederensoort.

Table 15.--European Economic Community imports of rice from the United States:
Quantity and value by importing country, calendar years 1961-63

Importing country	1961		1962		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Metric tons	Thousand dollars
Belgium-Luxembourg	15,384	1,739	5,234	821	13,002	1,524
France	---	---	2,626	487	3,532	508
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	17,796	2,311	12,922	1,973	15,183	2,338
West Germany	62,037	6,979	86,505	11,520	56,043	7,955
Total	95,217	11,029	107,287	14,801	87,760	12,325

Source: Trade statistics of the EEC member countries.

Table 16.--European Economic Community imports of rice from the United States:
Quantity by importing country and composition, calendar year 1963

Importing country	Unmilled	Milled	Broken	Total
	-- Metric tons --			
Belgium-Luxembourg	---	5,674	7,328	13,002
France	3,212	---	320	3,532
Italy	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	791	12,905	1,487	15,183
West Germany	---	50,577	5,466	56,043
Total	4,003	69,156	14,601	87,760

Source: Trade statistics of the EEC member countries.

On September 1, 1964, rice was brought under EEC's variable levy system. A common threshold price was set at \$142.00 per metric ton on husked rice, and \$96.60 on broken rice. 13/ The threshold price was set on the basis of October 1963 - February 1964 import prices for California rice. Thus, the effect of the levy system on U.S. rice exports will depend upon the future relationships between prices of Italian rice and c.i.f. prices of U.S. rice.

Rice bran, along with other products of grain milling, was subjected to the variable levy system on July 30, 1962. The Netherlands, taking most of the EEC imports of rice bran from the United States, imported 3,355 metric tons in 1961, 5,415 tons in 1962, and 4,115 tons in 1963. These imports by the Netherlands were duty-free before July 30, 1962; ad valorem rates in October 1963 were between 10 and 20 percent. 14/

Conclusions.--Since the imposition of the variable levy system, EEC imports of agricultural products from the United States have shifted from imports of slaughtered poultry, eggs, and grain products toward imports of feed grains. West Germany's slaughtered poultry and the Netherlands' wheat flour imports from the United States from 1961 to 1963 together declined \$17,266,000 in the first full calendar year (1963) of variable levy operation. Other commodities which came under the variable levy system (i.e., wheat and eggs) were affected also by price changes, increased production, or some other change in EEC demand. Therefore, the higher variable levy charges were not the only factor in reducing EEC imports from the United States.

The future effects of the variable levy system will depend on the EEC common policy toward target and threshold prices for grains. 15/ The EEC member countries now have different target and threshold prices for grains, resulting in levies low enough to permit imports from the United States.

Relatively high target and threshold prices could not only adversely affect a considerable export market for U.S. grains through higher levy charges, but could also have a stimulative effect on French production, which may in the future displace U.S. and other grain exporters in the EEC market.

The export refund (or subsidy) feature of the Common Agricultural Policy (financed from levy receipts) can also affect U.S. exports to non-EEC countries. Products can be sold at lower prices in markets competing with U.S. products.

13/ "The Common Rice Policy of the European Economic Community," UN/FAO Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, Vol. 13, No. 4, Apr. 1964. These threshold prices apply to nonproducing countries.

14/ "Rice Bran: Utilization and Trade," UN/FAO Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, Vol. 13, No. 1, Jan. 1964.

15/ On December 15, 1964, the EEC Council of Ministers agreed to adopt unified grain prices for the 6 member countries effective July 1, 1967. For a discussion of the potential effects on U.S. exports, see Hans G. Hirsch "The Uniform Grain Price in the EEC," Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, Feb. 1965, pp. 5-11.

The EEC Council of Ministers adopted variable levy regulations for beef, veal, and dairy products on November 1, 1964. The United States exports some beef and veal, butter, and dried milk to the EEC, and these products will be affected by these policies. 16/ The duties on variety meats of cattle, hogs and sheep are bound in GATT, and will not be subject to variable levies in excess of the bound rate of 20 percent ad valorem. 17/ Tallow and lard (inedible hog grease) for industrial use have bound duties of 2 percent and 3 percent ad valorem, respectively. Tallow for food use has a bound ad valorem rate of 10 percent, and lard for food use had a sluice-gate (minimum import) price of \$222.00 per metric ton from October to December 1964. Hides and skins and sausage casings are bound duty-free under GATT.

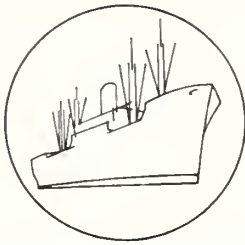
The EEC has considered imposing variable levies on sugar, which would affect U.S. exports of canned fruits containing cane or beet sugar. 18/

EEC imports from the United States of GATT-bound duty-free commodities (principally soybeans, cotton and linters, oilcake and meal, raw hides and skins, linseeds, and bristles) had a c.i.f. value of \$445.5 million in 1963. An additional \$214.3 million of EEC imports of agricultural commodities from the United States in 1963 had GATT-bound ad valorem duties. Commodities with bound ad valorem duties were unmanufactured tobacco, tallow, animal offals, soybean and cottonseed oil, some fresh fruits, dried fruits and vegetables, fruit and vegetable juices, and honey. Fresh fruits without GATT-bound duties include lemons, limes, winter oranges, apricots, berries, cherries, table grapes, peaches and plums. Dried fruits and vegetables without bound duties include dates, figs and onions.

16/ EEC imports of cattle, fresh beef, and fresh veal from the United States in 1963 totaled \$152,000. EEC imports of butter, cheese and milk from the United States amounted to \$14,986,000.

17/ Stuart Lerner, "The EEC Rounds Out Its Common Agricultural Policies," Foreign Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Mar. 2, 1964, and Martin Gerrity, "How the EEC's Beef and Cattle Regulations Operate," Foreign Agriculture, Jan. 4, 1965.

18/ Estimated sugar content in U.S. exports of canned peaches, canned pineapples, and canned fruit cocktail to the EEC in 1963 amounted to 11,590 metric tons, valued at \$1.0 million. See Hans G. Hirsch, "European 'Common Agricultural Policy' on Sugar" Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, June 1964.



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS GAINED 2 PERCENT
IN CALENDAR 1964

by

Dewain H. Rahe ^{1/}

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption totaled \$4,082 million in calendar 1964, 2 percent above 1963 (tables 17 and 18). The import picture in 1964 was dominated by a rise in imports of complementary (noncompetitive) products, while imports of supplementary (partially competitive) products declined. The gain in complementary imports was due mainly to higher prices for coffee. The decrease in imports of supplementary products reflected a sharp decline in beef and veal, dutiable cattle, and cane sugar. Part of the value decline in cane sugar stemmed from lower world prices.

Nonagricultural imports totaled \$14.5 billion in 1964 up 12 percent from 1963. In the past decade there has been a general value rise in imports of nonagricultural commodities, while imports of agricultural commodities have changed little.

Supplementary Products

Imports of supplementary products totaled \$2,097 million in 1964, 9 percent below 1963 (figure 1). Sharp declines in dutiable cattle, beef and veal, and cane sugar accounted for most of the import drop. Part of the \$152 million value reduction for cane sugar imports in 1964 was the outcome of lower prices. Small increases in value were noted for imports of fruits, vegetables, nuts, oilseeds and products, and tobacco.

Animal and animal products

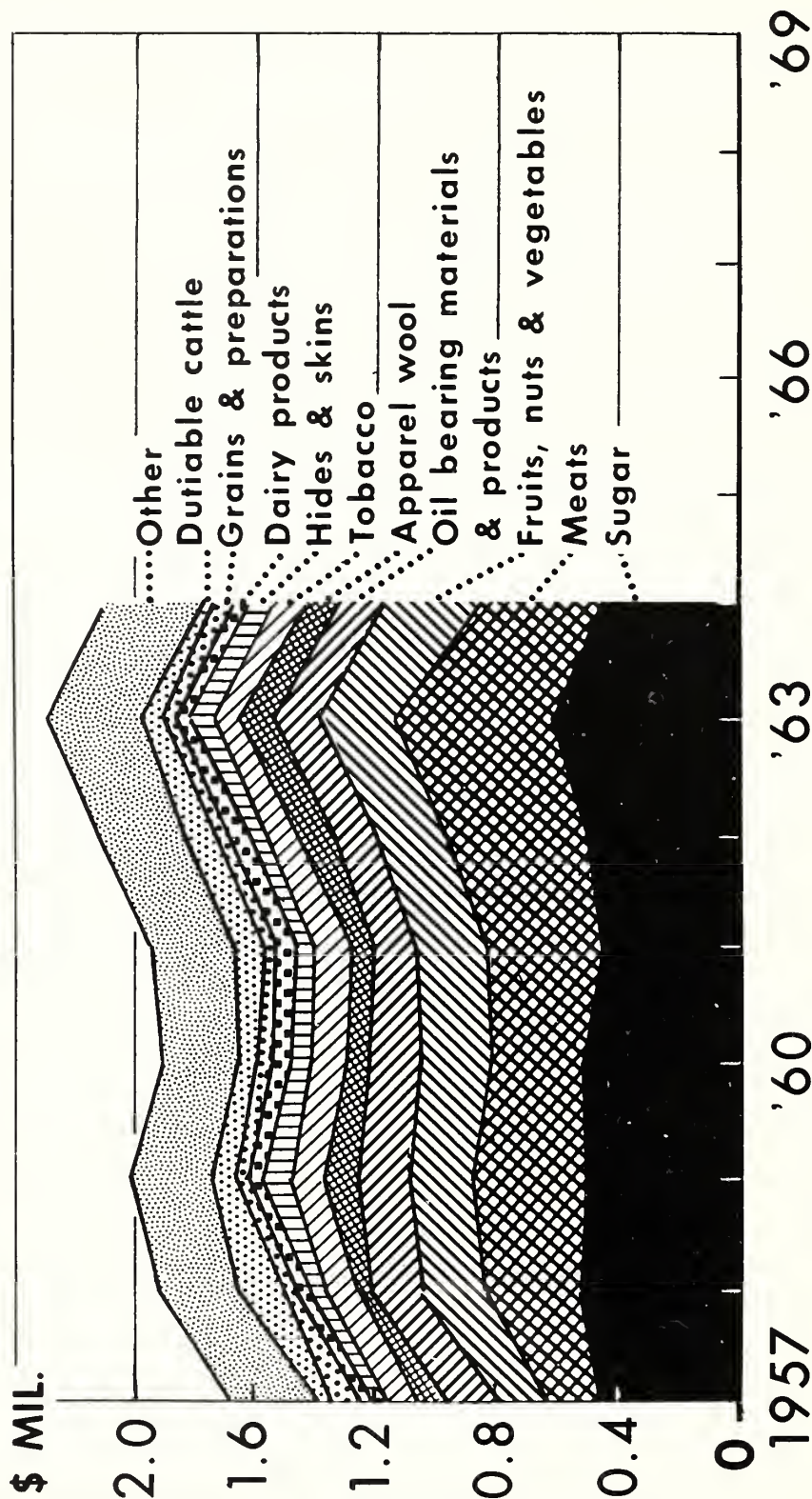
Dutiable cattle.--Imports of dutiable cattle fell to 529,000 head in 1964 from 834,000 in 1963. Imports have been declining for the past 3 years. Imports were a record 1,232,000 head in 1962, when Mexico and Canada shipped large numbers to the United States because of drought conditions. The sharp decline since 1962 is attributed to a lower price in the United States and a relatively small number of cattle in Mexico and Canada available for export to the United States. Mexico accounted for about 64 percent of the dutiable cattle imports into the United States; Canada accounted for the remainder.

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Table 17.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity,
calendar years 1963 and 1964

Commodity	1963	1964	Change
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live	81	56	-31
Dairy products	55	62	+13
Hides and skins	59	71	+20
Meats and meat products	542	432	-20
Wool, apparel	111	115	+4
Other	45	48	+7
Total animals, etc.	893	784	-12
Cotton, excluding linters	24	21	-12
Fruits and preparations	104	124	+19
Grains and preparations	43	49	+14
Nuts and preparations	68	73	+7
Oilseeds and products	148	161	+9
Sugar, cane	611	458	-25
Tobacco, unmanufactured	99	110	+11
Vegetables and preparations	91	103	+13
Other	211	214	+1
Total supplementary	2,292	2,097	-9
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas	82	127	+55
Coffee	957	1,200	+25
Cocoa beans	135	131	-3
Rubber, crude, natural	197	201	+2
Tea	58	60	+3
Wool, carpet	115	90	-22
Other	175	176	+1
Total complementary	1,719	1,985	+15
Total imports	4,011	4,082	+2

U.S. IMPORTS OF SUPPLEMENTARY AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES



CALENDAR YEARS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 3672-65 (5) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FIG. 1

Dairy products.--U.S. imports of dairy products advanced to \$62 million in 1964 from \$55 million in 1963. The increase was mainly in casein, which advanced to \$20 million from \$16 million. Imports of cheese, cream, and condensed milk gained slightly. Cheese imports accounted for about 63 percent of total dairy imports.

Meat.--U.S. meat imports were characterized by a significant decline to \$432 million in 1964 from \$542 million a year earlier. The decline resulted primarily from sharply reduced imports of boneless beef. Pork imports were close to year earlier levels.

Imports of beef and veal fell to 800 million pounds from 1,104 million in 1963 -- a drop of 28 percent. There was a significant shift in 1964 in the pattern of world beef trade. West European demand for imports increased greatly because of the relatively small production and higher incomes there. Argentina exported less beef in 1964 because of a prior drought and the buildup of its herds. Although the United States has voluntary agreements with Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and Mexico to limit shipments of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef to the United States, imports from these countries were considerably below the agreed levels. Most U.S. beef imports were used for manufacturing purposes to make such products as prepared hamburgers, luncheon meats, and frankfurters.

Imports of pork totaled 211 million pounds in 1964, about the same as in the previous year. About two-thirds of the pork imports were canned hams and shoulders, mainly from Denmark, Poland, and the Netherlands. In addition, a considerable volume of fresh meat -- amounting to \$14 million in both 1964 and 1963 -- was imported from Canada.

Hides and skins.--U.S. imports of hides and skins advanced to \$71 million in 1964 from \$59 million in 1963, nearly all due to a sharp increase in sheep and lamb skins. Demand for leather products has expanded considerably in the past year. Nearly all of the imports into the United States supplemented the relatively small domestic commercial output. Sheep and lamb skins alone accounted for half of total imports of hides and skins.

Apparel wool.--U.S. imports of apparel wool declined to 148 million pounds (actual weight) in 1964 from 166 million in 1963. Value increased to \$115 million from \$111 million because of higher prices. In recent years a large shift has occurred from wool to synthetic fibers in the clothing industry. In 1964, textile producers relied more heavily upon stocks accumulated in prior years.

Cotton

U.S. imports of cotton, excluding linters, totaled 118,000 bales in 1964 compared with 132,000 in 1963. Imports of cotton, except short Asiatic, are regulated by quotas. Long-staple imports are limited to 95,000 bales on an August 1-July 30 year. Imports of upland cotton (under 1-1/8 inches) are limited to 30,000 bales on a September 19-September 18 year. Year-to-year variations in cotton imports usually reflect the filling of the quota in different periods in the quota year.

Grains and preparations

U.S. imports of grains and preparations increased to \$49 million in 1964 from \$43 million in 1963. The steep rise in imports of barley to \$16 million from \$8 million in 1963 dominated the increase. Imports of most other grains and preparations were smaller, especially oats and wheat grain. Imports of wheat are regulated under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1934 as amended, while imports of other grains are unrestricted.

Sugar

U.S. imports of cane sugar fell to 3.6 million short tons from 4.5 million a year earlier, and value declined to \$458 million from \$611 million. Part of the value decline resulted from a 6 percent drop in average prices. Imports accounted for slightly over two-fifths of total U.S. sugar consumption.

Oilbearing materials and products

Imports of oilbearing materials and products totaled \$161 million in 1964 compared with \$148 million in 1963. The increase reflected a substantial gain in imports of copra and coconut oil. Other gains were in olive oil, palm kernel oil, rapeseed oil, tung oil, sesame oil, and poppy seed. Declines were noted for palm oil, cacao butter, babassu oil, castor oil, corn oil and sesame seed. A considerable part of the oil imported by the United States contained special properties not available from domestically produced oils. Imports of oilbearing materials and products have been relatively stable in the past few years, while exports have increased substantially. In the 1930's the United States was a net importer, but in recent years the United States has been a net exporter of oilseeds and products by a wide margin. This reflects a substantial gain in world demand for vegetable oils and protein meal. Foreign production has not increased fast enough to meet the additional foreign demand.

Vegetables and preparations

U.S. imports of vegetables and preparations advanced to \$103 million from \$91 million in 1963. A substantial portion consisted of fresh products imported during the domestic offseason from Mexico and Central American Republics. Most of the increase in 1964 came from substantial gains in imports of fresh tomatoes and white potatoes.

Tobacco

U.S. imports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 169 million pounds in 1964, about the same as in the previous year. However, value rose to \$110 million from \$99 million, reflecting mainly a rise in the price of cigarette tobacco. Imports of scrap tobacco increased in both quantity and value. Imports accounted for about 10 percent of total tobacco used in the United States. Imported tobacco is blended with domestic tobacco to produce the aroma and taste desired by U.S. smokers.

Fruits and preparations

U.S. imports of fruits and preparations increased to \$124 million in 1964 from \$104 million in 1963. Larger imports of olives, canned mandarin oranges,

cantaloupes, grapes, and citrus juices accounted for most of the rise. Like vegetables, many fresh fruits are imported during the domestic offseason.

Complementary Products

Imports of complementary agricultural commodities rose to \$1,985 million in 1964 from \$1,719 million a year earlier (figure 2). Substantial gains in coffee accounted for most of the overall increase in complementary imports. Smaller value advances occurred for bananas, crude rubber, and tea. The increase in coffee reflected higher prices, as quantity actually declined slightly from the previous year. Declines were noted for imports of cocoa beans and carpet wool. Complementary products accounted for nearly half of total agricultural imports in 1964.

Bananas

Imports of bananas rose to \$127 million in 1964 from \$82 million in 1963. Most of the value increase resulted from a change in the import valuation of bananas in 1964. The quantity totaled 3,430 million pounds in 1964 compared with 3,485 million a year earlier. The principal suppliers were the Central American Republics -- mainly Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, and Guatemala -- and Ecuador.

Coffee

Imports of coffee increased to \$1,200 million in 1964 from \$957 million in 1963. Coffee prices increased sharply after January 1964 because of frost damage to Brazil's crop. Production in Brazil in 1964 declined 22 percent from a year earlier. Over 80 percent of U.S. imports came from Latin America, principally Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, and Mexico. There has been an increase in coffee imports from Africa in recent years, especially British East Africa and Angola. Coffee trade is regulated by the International Coffee Agreement, of which the United States is a member. The objectives of the Agreement are to stabilize international prices and to provide adequate supplies to the consuming countries at reasonable prices.

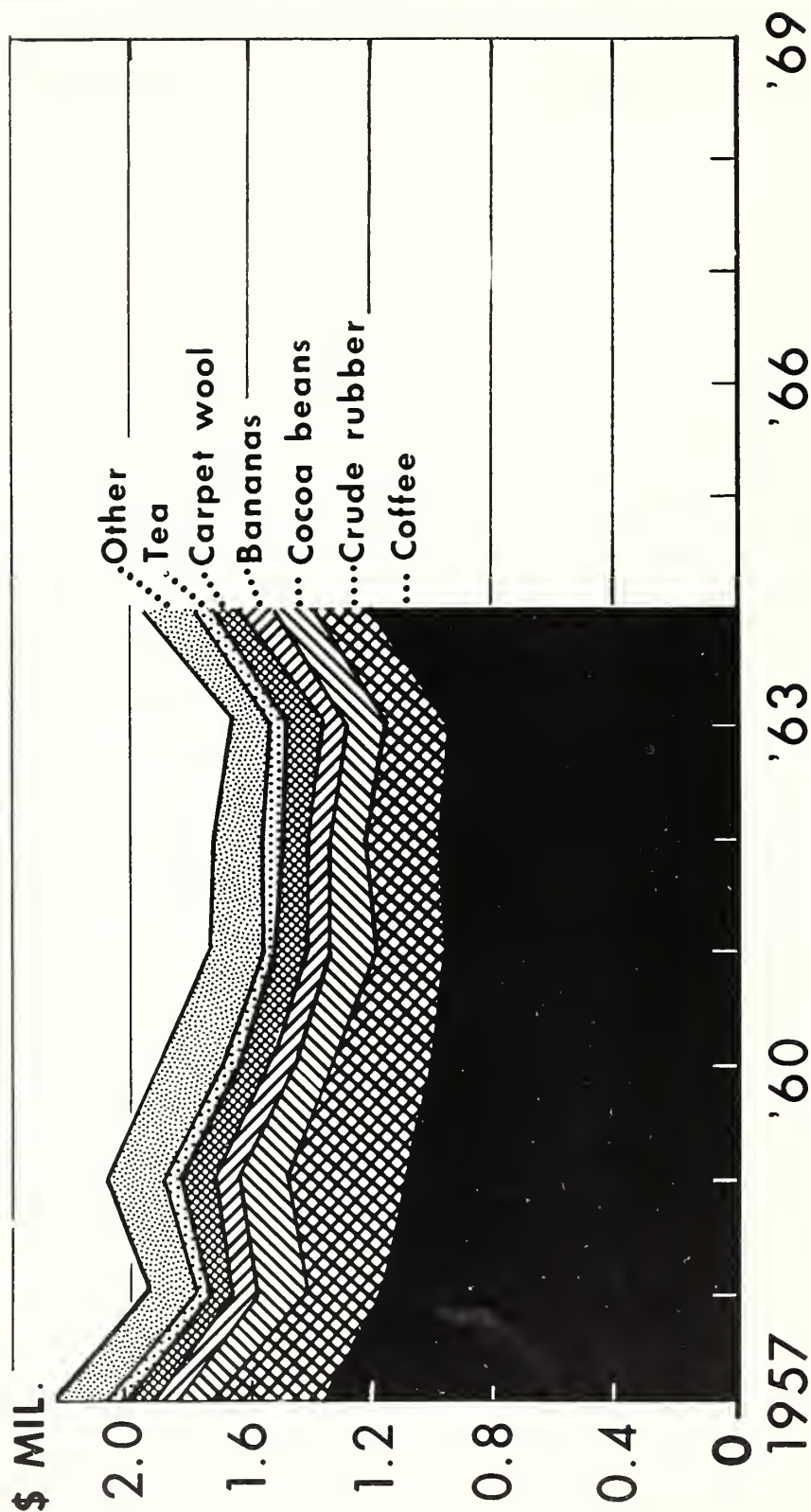
Cocoa beans

U.S. imports of cocoa beans declined to 597 million pounds in 1964 from 631 million in 1963. Value declined to \$131 million from \$135 million a year earlier. Principal suppliers were Ghana and Nigeria, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, and West Africa. Cocoa bean prices have been relatively low in recent years because of large world production. Cocoa prices have fluctuated widely from year to year because of sharp changes in production and generally small carryover stocks.

Carpet wool

Imports of carpet wool fell to 144 million pounds in 1964 from 213 million a year earlier. Relatively high prices for carpet wool in 1964 weakened U.S. demand. In addition, the carpet industry shifted to greater use of synthetic fibers in carpet manufacturing. Principal suppliers were New Zealand and Argentina, which accounted for about two-thirds of U.S. imports of carpet wool. Other major suppliers were the United Kingdom, Pakistan, Iraq, and Syria.

U.S. IMPORTS OF COMPLEMENTARY AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES



CALENDAR YEARS.

Tea

U.S. imports of tea rose to 132 million pounds in 1964 from 126 million in 1963. Value also increased slightly. Principal suppliers were Ceylon, India, Indonesia, and British East Africa.

Hard fibers

Imports of hard fibers declined to 128,000 short tons from 144,000 a year earlier. The decline reflected smaller imports of sisal and henequen. Imports of other hard fibers, such as abaca and manila and kapok, increased slightly in 1964. In recent years, there has been a substantial demand for hard fibers in making baler and binder twine. There has also been some switch to synthetic fibers in twine production. Principal hard-fiber suppliers were Mexico, Pakistan, and the Philippines.

Rubber

Imports of crude natural rubber rose to 988 million pounds in 1964 from 850 million a year earlier. Value increased slightly -- to \$201 million from \$197 million. Imports of crude natural rubber in 1964 were encouraged mainly because of reduced prices. Principal suppliers were Malaysia, Liberia, and Indonesia. Crude natural rubber accounted for slightly over one-fifth of total rubber use in the United States in 1964 compared with over four-fifths in the early 1950's.

Table 18.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value
by commodity, 1963 and 1964

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year ended December 31 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1963	1964	1963	1964
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
<u>Animals, live:</u>					
Cattle, dutiable	No.	834	529	67,589	41,724
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	19	18	6,475	6,446
Horses	No.	4	3	6,431	6,848
Other (including live poultry)	---	2/	2/	815	996
Total animals, live	---	---	---	81,310	56,014
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter	Lb.	746	665	361	362
Cheese -					
Blue-mold	Lb.	3,910	4,249	1,941	2,136
Cheddar	Lb.	3,157	2,479	969	805
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	7,489	6,770	3,279	3,117
Pecorino	Lb.	17,507	16,638	9,019	10,420
Swiss	Lb.	16,522	16,679	8,774	9,206
Other	Lb.	34,447	31,063	13,273	13,808
Total cheese	Lb.	83,032	77,878	37,255	39,492
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	87,878	108,452	15,794	20,313
Other	---	2/	2/	1,879	2,332
Total dairy products	---	---	---	55,289	62,499
<u>Hides and skins, raw (except furs):</u>					
Calf skins	Lb.	6,230	6,468	2,268	2,566
Cattle hides	Lb.	16,657	13,639	2,162	2,180
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	25,863	21,133	15,797	13,842
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	52,605	62,377	21,442	32,489
Other 2/	Lb.	40,457	41,472	17,192	20,375
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	141,812	145,089	58,861	71,452
<u>Meat and meat products:</u>					
Beef and veal -					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	986,211	705,611	315,642	228,599
Other	Lb.	118,239	94,790	37,872	32,344
Total beef and veal	Lb.	1,104,450	800,401	353,514	260,943
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	81,791	44,743	18,320	10,256
Pork -					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	37,036	39,187	13,828	14,222
Hams & shoulders, canned cooked ..	Lb.	140,020	140,535	98,413	94,263
Other	Lb.	33,398	30,902	18,032	18,493
Total pork	Lb.	210,454	210,624	130,273	126,978
Sausage casings	---	2/	2/	17,279	17,415
Other (including meat extracts) ...	Lb.	86,169	74,911	22,602	16,502
Total meat (except poultry)	---	---	---	541,988	432,094
<u>Poultry products:</u>					
Eggs, dried, frozen, or preserved ..	Lb.	5	12	7	11
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	1,334	2,295	954	1,208
Poultry meat	Lb.	242	208	451	583
Total poultry products	---	---	---	1,412	1,802

Continued -

Table 18.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value
by commodity, 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year ended December 31 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1963	1964	1963	1964
				1,000	1,000
Wool, unmanufactured (except free):		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
40's to 56's	GLb.	25,011	22,168	14,491	15,478
Finer than 56's	GLb.	114,442	98,050	73,593	74,836
Other wools	GLb.	26,661	27,780	23,238	25,082
Total wool, unmanufactured	GLb.	166,114	147,998	111,322	115,396
Other animal products:					
Bones, hoofs, horns, unmf'd.	LTon	45	43	2,911	2,440
Bristles, sorted, or prepared	Lb.	3,529	3,035	11,029	11,349
Fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	10,427	11,225	1,237	1,624
Feathers, crude	Lb.	3,247	3,834	4,543	6,046
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	8,313	7,660	4,097	3,792
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	11,634	10,186	8,093	8,097
Honey	Lb.	2,601	4,917	394	677
Other	---	2/	2/	10,622	10,963
Total other animal products	---	---	---	42,926	44,988
Total animals and products	---	---	---	893,108	784,245
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):					
Cotton	Bale	132	118	24,009	21,484
Linters	Bale	148	183	3,863	4,090
Total cotton and linters	Bale	280	301	27,872	25,574
Fruits and preparations:					
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	1,663	1,159	5,996	4,248
Berries	Lb.	61,826	65,572	8,722	10,345
Dates	Lb.	43,523	39,405	4,254	3,825
Figs	Lb.	17,525	26,926	1,581	2,558
Grapes (40 lb.)	CuFt	1,147	1,950	3,168	4,754
Melons	Lb.	212,199	230,858	7,339	9,715
Olives in brine	Gal.	11,890	16,588	19,352	22,312
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	46,260	58,625	9,483	12,108
Pineapples, canned, or preserved ...	Lb.	118,522	139,891	13,412	16,080
Pineapple juice	Gal.	4,839	12,592	2,397	3,840
Other	---	2/	2/	28,299	33,992
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	104,003	123,777
Grains and preparations:					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	6,215	11,855	7,890	15,742
Barley malt	Cwt.	998	937	5,076	4,592
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	950	964	1,794	1,944
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	4,749	2,598	4,014	2,335
Rice	Lb.	1,250	1,947	129	581
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	658	1,416	853	1,800
Wheat grain, domestic use (60 lb.) ..	Bu.	4,828	2,834	9,309	5,704
Wheat flour	Cwt.	39	38	171	161
Other	---	2/	2/	13,341	15,765
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	42,577	48,624

Continued -

Table 18.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value
by commodity, 1963 and 1964 - Continued

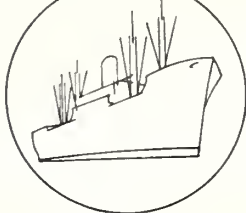
Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit:	Year ended December 31 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1963	1964	1963	1964
				1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Nuts and preparations:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>		
Almonds	Lb. :	193	384	127	214
Brazil nuts	Lb. :	30,049	29,892	6,595	8,075
Cashew nuts	Lb. :	75,810	69,615	29,404	33,498
Coconut meat, fresh, or prepared ..	Lb. :	131,069	131,206	15,706	16,704
Pistache nuts	Lb. :	13,737	10,837	7,348	5,665
Other	--- :	2/	2/	8,643	8,556
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	67,823	72,712
<u>Oilseeds and products:</u>					
<u>Oils, edible and inedible -</u>					
Cacao butter	Lb. :	16,479	13,366	8,220	6,560
Carnauba wax	Lb. :	13,248	12,793	5,434	5,408
Castor oil	Lb. :	97,561	96,394	10,575	9,755
Coconut oil	Lb. :	372,247	397,139	38,927	47,526
Olive oil, edible	Lb. :	32,938	66,886	12,549	17,851
Palm oil	Lb. :	23,529	6,257	2,108	628
Palm kernel oil	Lb. :	83,479	85,128	10,065	10,500
Tung oil	Lb. :	19,466	29,149	6,280	6,329
Other	Lb. :	37,750	25,800	6,195	5,212
Total oils (except essential)	Lb. :	696,697	732,912	100,353	109,769
<u>Oilseeds -</u>					
Copra	Lb. :	520,960	547,517	38,093	43,133
Sesame seed	Lb. :	25,320	24,815	3,694	3,602
Other	Lb. :	30,718	31,884	2,246	1,799
Total oilseeds	Lb. :	576,998	604,216	44,033	48,534
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb. :	104,530	90,298	3,170	2,495
Total oilseeds and products	Lb. :	1,378,225	1,427,426	147,556	160,798
<u>Sugar and related products:</u>					
Cane sugar	STon:	4,473	3,591	610,661	458,425
Molasses, unfit for consumption	Gal.:	270,423	266,421	43,026	34,093
Other	--- :	2/	2/	7,127	6,522
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	660,814	499,040
<u>Vegetables and preparations:</u>					
Canned mushrooms	Lb. :	13,868	10,870	7,187	5,659
Canned tomatoes, paste, and sauce ..	Lb. :	116,429	94,661	12,194	11,866
<u>Fresh or dried -</u>					
Cucumbers	Lb. :	61,155	51,416	3,707	4,740
Garlic	Lb. :	20,460	18,133	3,995	2,608
Onions	Lb. :	45,645	43,052	2,754	2,446
Potatoes, white	Lb. :	73,359	273,540	1,909	6,325
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb. :	241,974	249,208	20,926	27,693
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb. :	82,218	99,668	1,683	2,059
Pickled vegetables	Lb. :	14,650	16,876	2,285	2,547
Tapioca, tapioca flour, cassava	Lb. :	244,438	294,420	9,125	9,566
Other	--- :	2/	2/	25,426	27,847
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	91,191	103,356

Continued -

Table 18-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value
by commodity, 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit:	Year ended December 31 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1963	1964	1963	1964
				1,000	1,000
Other vegetable products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Feeds & fodders (except oilcake) ..:---	2/	2/		14,955	19,052
Hops	Lb. :	5,129	6,101	5,078	6,717
Jute and jute butts, unmf.	LTon:	77	129	13,128	10,311
Malt liquors	Gal.:	16,980	20,693	19,440	22,909
Nursery and greenhouse stock	---	2/	2/	13,183	13,687
Seeds, field and garden	Lb. :	106,352	76,164	20,125	16,305
Spices	Lb. :	50,595	47,242	7,432	7,893
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb. :	167,821	168,749	98,977	109,741
Wines	Gal.:	14,457	15,705	53,966	62,287
Other	---	2/	2/	11,180	9,684
Total other vegetable products ..:---		---	---	257,464	278,586
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	1,399,300	1,312,467
Total supplementary imports	---	---	---	2,292,408	2,096,712
COMPLEMENTARY					
Bananas	Lb. :	3,485,407	3,429,849	81,968	126,509
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico):	Lb. :	3,159,260	3,026,631	956,875	1,200,281
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc. :	Lb. :	6,300	5,442	7,378	7,382
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb. :	630,710	596,918	135,154	130,788
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb. :	115,602	131,197	19,459	23,061
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb. :	77,147	69,314	22,125	20,702
Essential or distilled oils	---	2/	2/	22,304	23,230
Fibers, unmanufactured	LTon:	144	128	37,150	35,265
Rubber, crude	Lb. :	850,142	988,264	197,396	200,629
Silk, raw	Lb. :	4,404	4,400	27,212	22,456
Spices	Lb. :	94,471	104,082	32,089	34,908
Tea	Lb. :	126,228	131,591	58,236	59,735
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond):	GLb.:	213,454	143,863	114,698	90,198
Other complementary products	---	2/	2/	6,757	10,582
Total complementary imports	---	---	---	1,718,801	1,985,726
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	---	---	---	4,011,209	4,082,438
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	---	---	---	13,002,539	14,539,063
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	17,013,748	18,621,501

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Reported in value only. 3/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.



SPECIAL in this issue

EXPORTS COMPARED WITH IMPORTS, 1963 AND 1964

A surplus of U.S. agricultural exports over agricultural imports for consumption was realized for the fifth consecutive calendar year in 1964. Farm exports exceeded imports by \$2,265 million, 44 percent higher than the \$1,573 million surplus for the year before (table 19).

Agricultural exports rose by 14 percent to \$6,347 million in 1964 from 1963, while imports increased by 2 percent to \$4,082 million.

Commercial farm exports increased 17 percent to \$4,632 million, while agricultural exports under Government programs gained slightly to \$1,715 million from \$1,631 million in 1963. Commercial agricultural exports alone exceeded agricultural imports by \$550 million in 1964. Moreover, commercial sales were \$2,535 million above supplementary (partially competitive) imports.

Net exports (exports minus imports) in 1964 were greater than in 1963 for the following commodities in order of dollar magnitude: wheat; feed grains; rice; oilseeds, oilcake and oilcake meal; cotton; tallow; vegetable oils; lard; butter; fresh fruits other than citrus; variety meats; hides and skins; and dried milk. These gains more than offset value declines for the following products in which the United States was a net exporter in 1964: tobacco; wheat flour; poultry meat, eggs and egg products; citrus fruits; vegetables and preparations; prepared feeds and fodders; canned fruits and juices; dried fruits; grains and preparations other than wheat, feed grains and rice; and condensed and evaporated milk. Shipments of food for relief and charity, consisting mainly of wheat and wheat flour, nonfat dry milk, butter oil, corn meal, bulgur, and rolled wheat, were down \$5 million from the previous year.

On the import side, supplementary commodities accounted for \$2,097 million (51 percent) of U.S. agricultural imports in 1964, compared with \$2,292 million (57 percent) in 1963. The decline in supplementary imports resulted from reduced imports of sugar, fresh or frozen beef and veal, canned pork and beef, and live animals. At the same time, the United States exported more of these products in 1964 than in 1963. Lower sugar imports in 1964 reflected both a decline in quantity taken and relatively lower world sugar prices. Smaller imports of fresh and frozen beef and veal followed voluntary agreements by the major suppliers to reduce their beef and veal exports to the United States. In addition, there was a shift in the pattern of world meat trade toward Western Europe, reflecting increased demand and higher prices there. Relatively low U.S. feeder cattle prices led to fewer cattle imports. Supplementary commodities that showed net import increases in 1964 over 1963 included apparel wool, specialty cheeses, and "other fruits and preparations" consisting chiefly of dates, melons, berries, jellies and jams.

Table 19.-- U.S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by commodity
calendar years 1963 and 1964

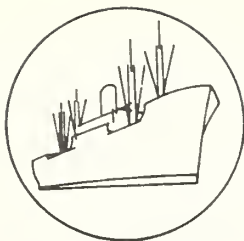
Commodity	1963			1964 1/		
	Exports	Imports	Net	Exports	Imports	Net
	:	:	+: exports :- imports	:	:	+: exports :- imports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
EXPORTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Animals, live, including poultry..	28,128	81,310	-53,182	36,196	56,014	-19,818
Lard	48,531	2/	+48,531	69,810	2/	+69,810
Tallow	104,477	35	+104,442	154,354	48	+154,306
Hides and skins, raw	74,577	58,861	+15,716	92,694	71,452	+21,242
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen ..	6,241	315,642	-309,401	17,152	228,599	-211,447
Beef, canned, including corned ..	776	35,398	-34,622	968	26,643	-25,675
Pork, canned	1,355	98,413	-97,058	1,791	94,263	-92,472
Other meats, excluding poultry ..	78,175	72,399	+5,776	94,814	61,762	+33,052
Poultry meat, eggs and egg prods.:	74,665	1,412	+73,253	74,127	1,802	+72,325
Butter	19,744	361	+19,383	50,625	362	+50,263
Cheese	3,433	37,255	-33,822	3,890	39,492	-35,602
Milk, condensed and evaporated ..	21,489	90	+21,399	20,818	164	+20,654
Milk, dried, whole and nonfat ...	57,103	159	+56,944	76,956	131	+76,825
Wool, unmd., excluding free	14,357	111,322	-96,965	3,288	115,396	-112,108
Cotton and linters, unmd.	587,205	27,872	+559,333	690,251	25,574	+664,677
Wheat grain	1,140,929	9,309	+1,131,620	1,338,077	5,704	+1,332,373
Wheat flour	129,983	171	+129,812	128,959	161	+128,798
Rice	178,086	129	+177,957	205,353	581	+204,772
Feed grains	792,672	13,698	+778,974	853,282	20,021	+833,261
Other grains and preparations ...	53,083	19,270	+33,813	47,364	22,157	+25,207
Oilcake and oilcake meal	124,955	3,170	+121,785	144,510	2,495	+142,015
Other feeds and fodders	62,537	14,955	+47,582	64,273	19,052	+45,221
Oilseeds	505,989	44,033	+461,956	609,147	48,534	+560,613
Vegetable oils, expressed	185,317	100,353	+84,964	246,467	109,769	+136,698
Tobacco, unmanufactured	403,105	98,977	+304,128	412,832	109,741	+303,091
Nuts and preparations	21,534	67,823	-46,289	27,160	72,712	-45,552
Citrus fruits	65,452	5,067	+60,385	65,619	6,136	+59,483
Other fresh fruits	50,853	23,189	+27,664	59,798	25,721	+34,077
Dried fruits	42,428	7,703	+34,725	41,595	7,336	+34,259
Canned fruits and juices	110,184	52,732	+57,452	104,415	64,912	+39,503
Other fruits and preparations ...	7,254	15,312	-8,058	7,177	19,672	-12,495
Sugar	951	610,661	-609,710	959	458,425	-457,466
Vegetables and preparations	172,226	91,191	+81,035	156,371	103,356	+53,015
Food for relief or charity	202,387	---	+202,387	197,695	---	+197,695
EXPORTS AND COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS						
Silk, raw	0	27,212	-27,212	48	22,456	-22,408
Wool, unmd., free in bond	---	114,698	-114,698	---	90,198	-90,198
Bananas, fresh	0	81,968	-81,968	0	126,509	-126,509
Cocoa or cacao beans	0	135,154	-135,154	45	130,788	-130,743
Coffee	31,653	956,875	-925,222	35,469	1,200,281	-1,164,812
Tea	1,100	58,236	-57,136	1,168	59,735	-58,567
Spices	2,273	32,089	-29,816	2,812	34,908	-32,096
Rubber, crude	884	197,396	-196,512	5,404	200,629	-195,225
Other agricultural 3/	178,152	389,309	-211,157	203,217	398,747	-195,530
Total agricultural	5,584,243	4,011,209	+1,573,034	6,346,950	4,082,438	+2,264,512
Total nonagricultural	17,337,447	13,002,539	+4,334,908	19,640,284	14,539,063	+5,101,221
Total, all commodities	22,921,690	17,013,748	+5,907,942	25,987,234	18,621,501	+7,365,733

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ Includes both supplementary and complementary commodities.

Complementary (noncompetitive) U.S. imports had a value of \$1,985 million in 1964, or 49 percent of the value of all agricultural imports. Complementary imports amounted to \$1,719 million in 1963. Increases occurred in the import values of coffee, crude rubber, bananas, tea, and spices. The increase in the value of coffee imports was the result of higher prices. Complementary imports that declined in 1964 from a year earlier were cocoa beans, carpet wool, and raw silk. Cocoa bean imports were lower as processors drew down stocks in anticipation of lower prices following the large crop in 1964. Carpet wool and silk imports have been declining in recent years with the growing importance of synthetic fibers in U.S. production.



Export Highlights

JULY 1964-MARCH 1965

U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$4,479 million in July-March of fiscal 1964-65 compared with \$4,557 million for the same period a year earlier (table 20). March exports advanced sharply to a record \$696 million from \$524 million for the same month in 1964. The relatively strong showing in March reflected unusually heavy shipments following settlement of the longshoremen's strike. Exports in January and February were down substantially because of the strike. Large exports in November and December in anticipation of the strike and the high level of exports in March, along with expected heavy movements for the rest of fiscal 1964-65, will minimize the effects of the strike.

July-March increases occurred in exports of inedible tallow, hides and skins, dairy products, corn, soybeans, flaxseed, vegetable oils, and oilcake and meal. These increases were more than offset by declines in exports of wheat, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, and poultry meats.

Exports in July-March were at an annual rate of \$6.0 billion. The year's export picture is being dominated by substantial declines in wheat, cotton, and tobacco and smaller reductions in vegetables and preparations, and poultry meat. The sharp advances in exports of soybeans, edible vegetable oils, and oilcake and meal will offset much of the above decline. July-March exports of feed grains continued strong; they may total somewhat above the record of last year.

Animals and animal products

Exports of animals and animal products increased by 8 percent in value in July-March of fiscal 1964-65 over a year earlier. They totaled \$585 million compared with \$544 million the year before. The improvement resulted from substantial gains in exports of animal fats (mainly inedible tallow), hides and skins, and dairy products. Exports of poultry products, meats and meat products, and lard were somewhat below year-earlier levels.

Exports of dairy products advanced to \$158 million in July-March from \$141 million a year earlier. A substantial part of the increase took place in July-December, when there were large exports of CCC butter to Western Europe. In addition, exports under Government-financed programs continued large.

Exports of meats and meat products continued strong in 1964-65, although slightly below the level of a year earlier when Western Europe and Canada imported large quantities of fresh pork. This year, however, more U.S. beef has been going to Europe to help improve its continued limited supply and satisfy the increased demand. Exports of variety meats continued at a record level due to increased U.S. slaughter rates and attractive prices.

Table 20.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-March
1963-64 and 1964-65

Commodity	July-March		Change
	1963-64	1964-65 <u>1/</u>	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products <u>1/</u>	141	158	+12
Fats, oils, and greases	146	172	+18
Hides and skins	58	68	+17
Meats and meat products	86	84	-2
Poultry products	60	52	-13
Other	53	51	-4
Total animals, etc. <u>1/</u>	544	585	+8
Cotton, excluding linters	521	450	-14
Fruits and preparations	215	217	+1
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products	623	663	+6
Rice, milled	153	132	-14
Wheat and flour	1,108	908	-18
Other	49	45	-8
Total grains, etc.	1,933	1,748	-10
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils <u>2/</u>	117	191	+63
Soybeans	391	441	+13
Protein meal	83	138	+66
Other	46	65	+65
Total oilseeds, etc. <u>2/</u>	637	835	+41
Tobacco, unmanufactured	346	304	-12
Vegetables and preparations	122	112	-8
Other	239	228	-5
Total exports	4,557	4,479	-2

1/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations of butter and ghee, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

2/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

Exports of hides and skins advanced to 12.5 million pieces in July-March from 11 million a year earlier. Plentiful U.S. supplies at relatively low prices and smaller foreign production were principal reasons for the gain. Moreover, demand for leather products is strong in the industrialized countries of Western Europe and Japan because of gains in disposable incomes.

Exports of tallow totaled 1.5 billion pounds in July-March, slightly above the year-earlier level. However, value increased to \$117 million from \$88 million because of higher prices. Foreign demand for fats and oils continued strong because of limited production and increased incomes.

Exports of poultry products declined to \$52 million from \$60 million, partly due to the longshoremen's strike. However, exports have also been hampered by the trade-restrictive effects of the EEC's variable levy system.

Cotton

Exports of cotton and linters totaled 3.4 million bales in July-March compared with 4.0 million for the like period in 1963-64. The reduction was due to larger free world production, a drawing down of large stocks in some major importing countries, and a decline in consumption in some major textile manufacturing countries. Moreover, man-made fibers continued to offer strong competition to U.S. cotton in a number of major importing countries. The principal outlets for U.S. cotton were the EEC, Japan, and Canada.

Grains and preparations

Exports of wheat declined to 511 million bushels in July-March from 623 million a year earlier, when they were unusually large because of increased demand in Western Europe and the Soviet Union following poor harvests. This year, a substantial part of the wheat exports has gone to the newly developing countries, especially India, which has a severe shortage of grains because of a poor harvest in 1964.

Rice.--Exports of rice totaled 18.6 million bags in July-March compared with 22.4 million a year earlier. Exports this year have been substantially lower to India and Indonesia. However, for all of fiscal 1964-65, exports are likely to about equal the record of the previous year.

Feed grains.--Exports of feed grains totaled an estimated 12.5 million metric tons compared with 11.9 million a year earlier. Demand continued strong in the industrialized countries of Western Europe and Japan. The EEC accounted for about two-fifths of U.S. feed grain exports in July-March. Japan took about one-sixth. The continued rise in incomes and modern dietary standards in the industrialized countries has stimulated demand for livestock products. In turn, this has generated larger feed grain requirements. In recent years the United States has accounted for about half of world feed grain exports.

Fruits and preparations

Exports of fruits and preparations totaled \$217 million in July-March, up slightly from the level of a year earlier. Increases in exports of canned pineapples, fruit

cocktail, fresh grapes, berries, and pears were about offset by declines in raisins and currants, fruit juices, oranges, lemons, and frozen fruits. Exports should gain somewhat in the coming months owing to larger supplies of some products, along with somewhat lower prices.

Oilseeds and products

Exports of oilseeds and products increased to \$835 million in July-March from \$637 million. The increase included all major products, particularly soybeans, edible vegetable oils, and protein meal. The strong demand for oilseeds stemmed from the demand for protein meal for the fast-growing livestock industries in Western Europe and Japan. Demand for U.S. vegetable oils is strong this year because of reduced olive oil production in the Mediterranean Basin and the up-trend in consumption of vegetable oils. Moreover, foreign production has not kept pace with increased demand in recent years.

U.S. exports of soybeans advanced to 157 million bushels in July-March from 143 million for the same months a year ago. Western Europe accounted for a substantial part of the increase. However, exports have also increased to Japan, although its purchases from Communist China have been increased. Japan has been endeavoring to strengthen its trade relations with Communist China.

U.S. exports of cottonseed and soybean oils advanced to 1.5 billion pounds in July-March from 1.1 billion a year earlier. The increase reflected a gain in shipments under Government-financed programs as well as commercial sales for dollars.

Exports of oilcake and meal advanced to 1.8 million short tons in July-March from 1.0 million for like period a year earlier. Demand for protein meal has been unusually strong in Western Europe in the past year because of increased livestock production and a shortage of grains. Moreover, in recent years, farmers in Western Europe and other industrialized areas have been emphasizing greater efficiency in meat production, which requires the use of high protein feeds.

Tobacco

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco fell to 366 million pounds export weight in July-March from 427 million pounds for the like months of 1963-64. Exports have been facing greater competition from Rhodesia this year. Rhodesia's flue-cured production in 1964 increased 60 percent over 1963, and prices were down substantially. Most of the July-March decline in exports was in flue-cured leaf; exports of Burley, Maryland, and other types increased slightly. The major foreign outlets for tobacco were the United Kingdom, West Germany, and the Netherlands.

Vegetables and preparations

U.S. exports of vegetables and preparations declined to \$112 million in July-March from \$122 million a year earlier. The decline was associated with smaller exports of dry edible beans. U.S. production of dry edible beans was down considerably in 1964, and quality was not as good as in previous years. Exports

of other vegetables and preparations showed relatively little overall change. Because most exports of vegetables and preparations come from California and the Southwest, the longshoremen's strike had little overall effect on them.

EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, JULY 1964-FEBRUARY 1965

Agricultural exports to the EEC totaled \$860 million in July-February of 1964-65 compared with \$911 million in the previous year (table 21). Before the strike at East Coast and Gulf ports, they had run 12 percent ahead of the year before. Commodities subject to the EEC system of variable levies as well as those not subject to the variable levies registered declines in July-February.

Exports subject to variable levies totaled \$276 million in July-February compared with \$311 million a year earlier. The decline in the variable levy commodities reflected mainly the decrease in exports of wheat. In the previous year, EEC imported large quantities of wheat because of reduced production and lower quality in the EEC area. However, much of the decline in wheat was offset by a substantial rise in exports of feed grains. Exports of feed grains this year were encouraged by smaller production of coarse grains in EEC, the growing livestock industry, and smaller use of wheat in livestock feed this year. Declines were noted also for rye, rice, wheat flour, lard, pork, broilers and fryers, and stewing chickens. Increases occurred for turkeys and canned poultry. Exports of canned poultry were not affected by the variable levies, since they are bound in GATT at 21 percent ad valorem.

Exports of commodities not subject to the variable levies totaled \$584 million in July-February compared with \$600 million a year earlier. Before the strike, exports of non-variable levy commodities were 17 percent above the level of a year earlier. In July-February, increases occurred for variety meats, tallow, oilcake and meal, and vegetable oils. Exports continued near the levels of a year ago for soybeans, fruits, and vegetables. U.S. cotton exports to the EEC this fiscal year were adversely affected by the large free-world cotton production, a drawing down of cotton stocks, a decline in cotton consumption, and larger imports of cotton textiles. U.S. tobacco exports have been meeting increased competition from Rhodesia. Flue-cured tobacco production in Rhodesia increased by 60 percent and prices were down sharply from the previous year. In addition, tobacco inventories in the EEC are relatively large this year. Exports of oilseeds -- especially soybeans, protein meal, and vegetable oils -- were stimulated by the small olive oil production in the Mediterranean Basin, increased demand for protein meal for the expanding livestock industries, and continued limited foreign supplies of oilseeds and products. About one-third of U.S. soybean exports in July-February were destined for the EEC.

Table 21.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity, February 1963-65 and July-February of fiscal years 1962-63 through 1964-65 1/

Commodity	February			July-February		
	1963	1964	1965	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	-- 1,000 dollars --					
Variable levy commodities <u>2/</u> :						
Feed grains	34,786	21,644	33,083	188,928	188,504	227,412
Rice, milled	2,537	1,376	153	7,423	7,370	5,220
Rye grain	3,281	458	0	18,389	5,223	1,287
Wheat grain	3,926	8,584	666	28,468	69,721	17,990
Wheat flour <u>3/</u>	2,062	798	37	7,564	6,630	2,671
Lard	449	396	1	1,464	1,555	739
Pork, except variety meats ..	145	3,217	7	274	7,215	238
Poultry and eggs:						
Broilers and fryers	1,324	878	304	10,359	8,165	4,834
Stewing chickens	332	442	384	2,655	5,194	3,075
Turkeys	807	585	614	7,036	7,953	9,258
Other fresh poultry	2	43	55	271	265	645
Canned poultry <u>4/</u>	276	339	95	946	1,727	2,164
Eggs	310	195	98	1,226	1,637	903
Total poultry and eggs ..	3,051	2,482	1,550	22,493	24,941	20,879
Total	50,237	38,955	35,497	275,003	311,159	276,436
Non-variable levy commodities:						
Cotton, excluding linters ...	12,353	32,974	6,202	63,329	142,549	97,331
Fruits and vegetables	7,204	5,209	6,410	67,375	65,141	60,810
Soybeans	19,518	20,706	11,422	119,161	126,077	123,183
Tallow	1,618	2,763	3,220	13,728	19,620	22,325
Tobacco, unmanufactured	6,401	5,410	635	66,095	70,007	60,454
Variety meats	2,262	2,531	1,068	10,784	15,967	18,568
Vegetable oils, expressed ...	198	2,391	4,760	5,382	15,550	24,830
Other	17,245	12,808	5/6,000	109,044	144,635	5/176,167
Total	66,799	84,792	5/39,717	454,898	599,546	5/583,668
Total EEC	117,036	123,747	5/75,214	729,901	910,705	5/860,104

1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

2/ Classified for identification of commodities subject to the variable levies which were put into effect on July 30, 1962. The classification is designed to show the overall change in exports of these commodities rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies on exports of these commodities.

3/ Exports of wheat flour to Italy include donations under Titles II and III of P.L. 480.

4/ Import duty for canned poultry is bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at 21 percent ad valorem.

5/ Partly estimated.

Table 22.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
February 1964 and 1965 and July-February 1963-64 and 1964-65

Commodity exported	Unit	February 1/		July-February 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1964	1964	1963-64	1964-65
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
Animals, live:					
Cattle	No.	2	869	19	7,867
Poultry, live -					
Baby chicks (chickens)	No.	2,256	721	18,071	5,684
Other live poultry	No.	2/	38	2/	823
Other	---	2/	380	2/	3,512
Total animals, live	---	---	2,008	---	17,886
Dairy products:					
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations	Lb.	1,208	618	17,332	7,841
Butter, including donations	Lb.	4,544	1,462	69,116	23,638
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	1,435	394	10,985	3,579
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk ..	Lb.	797	513	11,014	6,073
Milk and cream -					
Condensed and evaporated, incl. donations ..	Lb.	6,160	1,207	75,598	13,781
Dry, whole milk and cream	Lb.	786	280	18,450	7,664
Fresh	Gal.	59	100	989	986
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	99,960	8,038	708,898	56,606
Other	---	2/	333	2/	2,090
Total dairy products	---	---	12,945	---	122,248
Fats, oils, and greases:					
Lard	Lb.	52,304	5,366	400,946	36,998
Tallow -					
Edible	Lb.	330	34	2,174	215
Inedible	Lb.	128,278	8,853	1,106,662	72,842
Other animal fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	28,262	2,165	171,672	13,772
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	209,174	16,418	1,681,754	123,827
Meat and meat products:					
Beef and veal	Lb.	1,901	940	15,999	8,421
Pork	Lb.	18,513	6,035	111,858	33,181
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,378	1,032	13,596	7,615
Variety meats (edible offals)	Lb.	17,338	3,566	113,087	23,257
Other, including meat extracts	Lb.	1,054	467	9,098	3,815
Total meat and products (except poultry) ..	Lb.	40,184	12,040	267,598	76,289
Poultry products:					
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	Lb.	138	141	2,893	2,984
Eggs in the shell -					
Hatching	Doz.	695	765	5,324	5,174
Other	Doz.	117	44	2,592	987
Poultry meat -					
Quickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	12,937	3,287	112,424	29,568
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	2,162	829	33,137	10,091
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	459	153	2,256	1,148
Canned and otherwise preserved	Lb.	1,651	387	15,592	3,785
Total poultry products	---	---	5,606	---	53,727

Continued -

Table 22.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, February 1964 and 1965 and July-February 1963-64 and 1964-65 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	February 1/		July-February 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1964	1965	1963-64	1964-65
Other animal products:					
Feathers, crude or dressed	lb.	182	81	1,073	1,227
Gelatin, edible	lb.	284	258	1,159	1,028
Hair, raw or dressed (except wool)	lb.	471	306	2,281	2,045
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 2/	No.	1,378	1,008	4,490	3,941
Honey	lb.	1,420	273	9,666	10,601
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	251	729	20,505	4,889
Other	---	2/	1,732	7,046	1,992
Total other animal products	---	---	10,026	---	11,432
Total animals and animal products	---	---	59,043	---	81,305
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cotton, unmanufactured:					
Cotton	RBale:	570	181	3,491	2,851
Linters	RBale:	27	13	205	149
Total cotton and linters	RBale:	597	194	3,696	3,000
Fruits and preparations:					
Canned -					
Fruit cocktail	lb.	11,141	15,533	106,544	115,966
Peaches	lb.	10,650	21,656	182,052	182,300
Pears	lb.	513	599	4,590	4,358
Pineapples	lb.	4,519	2,753	57,594	69,018
Other	lb.	3,221	1,586	22,979	27,948
Total canned fruits	lb.	30,044	42,127	373,759	399,590
Dried -					
Prunes	lb.	7,421	9,842	61,823	71,560
Raisins (dried grapes)	lb.	6,367	4,867	90,619	80,219
Other	lb.	1,134	1,582	10,861	12,845
Total dried fruits	lb.	14,922	16,291	163,303	164,624
Fresh -					
Apples	lb.	39,662	31,608	153,322	151,849
Berries	lb.	233	259	10,241	13,189
Grapefruit	lb.	16,030	18,344	109,183	102,214
Grapes	lb.	3,812	4,392	183,274	189,017
Lemons and limes	lb.	11,497	6,633	138,207	118,105
Oranges and tangerines	lb.	41,510	27,610	254,318	219,959
Pears	lb.	1,708	3,040	32,910	52,229
Other	lb.	1,269	899	108,212	100,323
Total fresh fruits	lb.	115,721	92,785	989,667	946,885
Fruit juices -					
Grapefruit	Cal.	385	140	2,576	1,569
Orange	Cal.	733	608	4,835	4,069
Other	Cal.	956	511	7,693	7,888
Total fruit juices	Cal.	2,074	1,259	15,104	13,526
Frozen fruits	lb.	540	335	8,222	5,767
Other	---	2/	486	2/	1,682
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	21,348	---	3,518
			18,947		194,741

Continued -

Table 22.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, February 1964 and 1965 and July-February 1963-64 and 1964-65 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	February 1/		July-February 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1964	1965	1963-64	1964-65
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Grains and preparations:					
Feed grains and products -					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	6,553	2,477	7,525	3,037
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	33,462	40,149	46,716	57,890
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	11,093	5,999	13,480	7,638
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	9	13	13	15
Total feed grains	M.Ton	1,275	1,226	67,734	68,580
Malt and flour, including barley malt	lb.	5,206	1,299	322	196
Corn grits and hominy	lb.	2,663	3,125	104	126
Cornmeal, including donations	lb.	489	173	1,902	702
Cornstarch	lb.	4,686	3,946	378	334
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	lb.	280	546	36	41
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton	1,323	1,247	70,476	69,979
Rice -					
Milled, including donations	lb.	389,957	142,719	26,115	9,827
Paddy or rough	lb.	2,274	102	180	7
Total rice (milled basis)	lb.	391,435	142,785	26,295	9,834
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	548	0	903	0
Wheat and flour, including donations -					
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	66,378	22,586	118,709	38,572
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	lb.	3,486	1,305	13,332	5,084
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	74,426	25,562	132,041	43,656
Bakery products	lb.	1,960	1,114	794	457
Other, including donations	lb.	2/	2/	723	823
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	231,232	124,749
Oilseeds and products:					
Oils, including donations -					
Cottonseed oil	lb.	48,687	48,187	5,234	6,603
Soybean oil	lb.	74,712	72,688	7,754	9,467
Other	lb.	16,619	18,015	2,164	3,123
Total oils (except essential)	lb.	140,018	138,890	15,152	19,193
Oilseeds -					
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	14	4/	64	2
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	16,149	11,329	44,656	34,603
Other	---	2/	2/	1,559	1,419
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	46,219	36,024
Protein meal (oil-cake and meal)	S.Ton	114	166	9,174	12,641
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	70,605	67,858
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Burley	lb.	2,139	579	2,232	532
Cigar wrapper	lb.	279	183	499	258
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	lb.	298	217	149	139
Flue-cured	lb.	31,110	4,032	24,646	3,699
Maryland	lb.	717	385	555	254
Other	lb.	1,764	1,629	560	1,058
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	lb.	36,307	7,025	28,641	5,940

Continued -

Table 22.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
February 1964 and July-February 1963-64 and 1964-65 - Continued

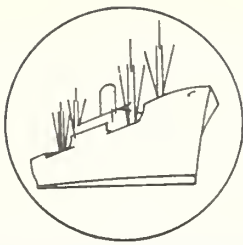
Commodity exported	Unit	February 1/		July-February 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1964	1964	1963-64	1963-64
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
Vegetables and preparations:					
Canned -					
Asparagus	Lb.	5,794	1,374	40,244	10,131
Soups	Lb.	2,098	374	11,150	2,067
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	866	184	10,468	2,130
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	84	12	631	196
Other	Lb.	6,004	870	39,338	5,743
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	14,846	2,814	101,831	20,992
Dried beans, including donations	Lb.	17,470	1,484	353,760	28,783
Dried peas, including cow and chick	Lb.	18,902	1,272	175,979	12,047
Fresh -					
Lettuce	Lb.	17,666	953	404	5,566
Onions	Lb.	5,595	354	59,223	2,341
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes)	Lb.	5,099	1,980	80,360	1,967
Tomatoes	Lb.	3,189	4,932	62,670	5,410
Other	Lb.	35,630	2,091	156,529	9,321
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	67,179	3,885	477,057	26,514
Frozen vegetables	Lb.	2,045	938	25,306	2,042
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	1,317	1,605	9,579	4,169
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	464	293	2,469	1,939
Tomato juice, canned	Gal.	245	210	1,734	1,738
Other	Lb.	2/	1,365	2/	9,738
Total vegetables and preparations	Lb.	2/	12,349	2/	109,156
Other vegetable products:					
Coffee	Lb.	2,751	2,736	21,119	22,134
Drugs, herbs, roots, leaves, etc., crude	Lb.	189	261	2,521	3,722
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	692	1,452	4,927	10,944
Feeds and fodders (except oil-cake and meal)	Lb.	2/	3,874	2/	42,061
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts	Gal.	102	648	684	4,492
Hops	Lb.	3,315	2,209	16,857	11,263
Nuts and greenhouse stock	Lb.	2/	782	2/	3,867
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	6,487	1,281	54,086	17,888
Seeds (except oilseeds)	Lb.	10,026	2,433	79,982	19,105
Spices	Lb.	314	228	2,157	1,670
Other, including donations	Lb.	2/	9,182	2/	63,198
Total other vegetable products	Lb.	2/	25,086	2/	202,451
Total vegetable products	Lb.	2/	464,138	2/	3,557,634
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS					
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS					
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES					

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

4/ Less than 500.



Import Highlights

JULY 1964 - FEBRUARY 1965

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption declined to \$2,515 million in July-February from \$2,710 million for the like period a year earlier (tables 23 and 24). Declines occurred in both supplementary (partially competitive) products and complementary (noncompetitive) products. Imports in February 1965 fell to \$269 million from \$295 million a year earlier. The decline reflected the effects of the longshoremen's strike at East Coast and Gulf ports.

Imports of nonagricultural exports rose to \$9,804 million in July-February from \$8,970 million for the like months in 1963-64.

Supplementary Imports

Imports of supplementary products totaled \$1,328 million in July-February compared with \$1,511 million for the like period a year ago. Part of the decline was associated with the longshoremen's strike. However, most of it resulted from smaller imports of beef and veal and sugar. Imports of beef and veal fell 42 percent to \$145 million this year from \$248 million in the same months in 1963-64. A significant shift occurred this year in the pattern of world meat trade. The principal exporting countries -- Australia and New Zealand -- have exported larger quantities to Western Europe because of increased demand due to higher incomes and relatively small European production. In addition, Argentina's exports were down sharply because of drought conditions and a buildup of herds. At the same time, the United States produced more cow beef. U.S. prices were less attractive than in previous years. Other commodity declines were in dutiable cattle, pork, and apparel wool. Increases took place in sheep and lamb skins, barley grain, coconut oil, copra, and unmanufactured tobacco. The decline in sugar imports stemmed from lower world sugar prices, since quantity remained about the same as in the previous year.

Complementary Imports

Imports of complementary products totaled \$1,187 million in July-February compared with \$1,199 million for the like period a year earlier. Prior to the strike these imports were running 13 percent above a year earlier. Most of the decline in July-February reflected smaller imports of coffee. The value gain in banana imports was associated with undervaluation by importers in the previous year. Imports of carpet wool declined to \$47 million from \$79 million a year earlier. Imports of crude natural rubber increased sharply in quantity, but value was about equal to the previous year's. Other declines in complementary imports occurred for cocoa beans and tea. Gains were noted for essential or distilled oils, silk, and spices.

Table 23--U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity,
July-February 1963-64 and 1964-65

Commodity	July-February		Change
	1963-64	1964-65	
	--Million dollars		Percent
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live	46	41	-11
Dairy products	37	40	+8
Hides and skins	37	39	+5
Meats and meat products	366	251	-33
Wool, apparel	65	78	+20
Other	31	28	-10
Total animals, etc.	582	477	-18
Cotton, excluding linters	23	19	-17
Fruits and preparations	67	66	-1
Grains and preparations	29	31	+7
Nuts and preparations	50	52	+4
Oilseeds and products	104	113	+9
Sugar, cane	383	292	-24
Tobacco, unmanufactured	66	82	+24
Vegetables and preparations	58	63	+9
Other	149	133	-11
Total supplementary	1,511	1,328	-12
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas	56	100	+79
Coffee	705	698	-1
Cocoa beans	80	76	-5
Rubber, crude, natural	118	120	+2
Tea	37	34	-8
Wool, carpet	79	47	-41
Other	124	112	-10
Total complementary	1,199	1,187	-1
Total imports	2,710	2,515	-7

Table 24.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
February 1964 and 1965 and July-February 1963-64 and 1964-65

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	February 1/		July-February 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1964	1965	1963-64	1964-65
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
Animals, live:					
Cattle, draftable	No.	54	3,845	432	36,537
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	1	474	12	3,928
Horses	No.	2/	352	1,012	5,233
Other (including live poultry)	No.	3/	53	68	483
Total animals, live		---	4,724	---	46,431
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	44	23	492	231
Cheese -					
Blue-mold	Lb.	353	178	2,302	1,157
Cheddar	Lb.	18	8	1,631	530
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	431	186	4,468	1,990
Fecorino	Lb.	700	398	11,907	5,396
Swiss	Lb.	1,275	684	11,899	7,919
Other	Lb.	1,811	732	21,569	6,446
Total cheese	Lb.	4,588	2,186	51,407	8,653
Casain or lactarene	Lb.	11,633	1,992	64,444	25,748
Other	Lb.	3/	302	123	11,513
Total dairy products		---	4,503	---	1,216
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):					
Calf skins	Lb.	122	30	3,562	1,197
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,534	188	9,434	1,130
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	2,325	1,311	17,060	1,675
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	6,459	3,129	29,784	13,668
Other 4/	Lb.	2,714	1,344	23,649	10,557
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	13,154	6,002	83,489	38,980
Meat and meat products:					
Beef and veal -					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	42,889	13,905	690,280	221,403
Other	Lb.	2,028	2,860	8,871	26,863
Total beef and veal	Lb.	51,917	16,765	775,151	248,266
Button, goat, and lamb	Lb.	3,058	709	41,806	9,672
Pork -					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,196	1,222	24,476	9,093
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	11,021	7,642	91,848	62,969
Other	Lb.	1,806	1,005	19,493	11,023
Total pork	Lb.	16,023	9,869	135,817	83,085
Sausage casings	Lb.	2/	1,336	1,305	11,177
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	4,598	1,035	55,252	13,337
Total meat and products (except poultry)		---	29,714	---	365,537
Poultry products:					
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	2/	1	4	5
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	363	155	1,448	701
Poultry meat	Lb.	14	74	232	359
Total poultry products		---	229	---	1,141

Continued -

Table 24.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
February 1964 and 1965 and July-February 1963-64 and 1964-65 - Continued

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	February 1/		July-February 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1964	1965	1963-64	1964-65
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):					
40's to 56's	G.Lb.	1,743	1,414	12,032	16,184
Finer than 56's	G.Lb.	10,463	7,968	56,669	73,605
Other wools	G.Lb.	2,442	2,267	18,587	15,271
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.Lb.	14,648	11,332	87,288	105,060
Other animal products:					
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	---	3/	209	57	1,581
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	346	1,222	234	8,097
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	---	3/	517	694	1,691
Feathers, crude	Lb.	195	251	2,120	2,286
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	508	448	190	4,349
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	873	785	581	6,327
Honey	Lb.	17	739	84	3,906
Other	---	3/	905	858	6,793
Total other animal products	---	---	3,907	3,259	29,080
Total animals and animal products	---	---	60,411	57,623	581,926
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):					
Cotton	Bale	3	1	121	99
Linters	Bale	15	16	124	105
Total cotton and linters	Bale	18	17	245	204
Fruits and preparations:					
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	196	657	1,260	637
Berries	Lb.	2,616	375	30,724	33,595
Dates	Lb.	991	92	38,746	36,821
Figs	Lb.	1,783	148	15,872	14,814
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft.	18	52	492	816
Melons	Lb.	7,918	321	21,429	22,855
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,262	1,113	8,195	9,268
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	4,601	957	30,316	33,721
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	9,229	1,118	79,712	88,328
Pineapple juice	Gal.	1,138	1,539	463	6,311
Other	---	3/	3,302	2,270	4,780
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	8,863	8,867	66,537
Grains and preparations:					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	42	65	5,816	8,276
Barley malt	Lb.	9,383	456	68,527	52,292
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	86	164	49	506
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	292	294	304	1,923
Rice	Lb.	55	11	1,061	3,164
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	2/	368	439	1,523
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	556	1,178	188	2,093
Wheat flour	Lb.	0	1	12	14
Other	---	3/	1,091	1,297	10,182
Total grains and preparations	---	---	3,259	2,876	29,381

Continued -

Table 24.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, February 1964 and 1965 and July-February 1963-64 and 1964-65 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	February 1/		Value		July-February 1/		Value	
		Quantity	1964	1965	1964	Quantity	1963-64	1964-65	Value
Nuts and preparations:									
Almonds	Lb.	18	1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Brazil nuts	Lb.	828	414	296	219	24,421	23,955	5,074	6,751
Cashew nuts	Lb.	3,982	2,839	1,729	1,559	52,234	47,234	23,193	23,285
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared ..	Lb.	5,681	7,783	720	1,016	97,456	86,035	12,057	11,187
Pistache nuts	Lb.	487	1,816	269	930	9,009	7,965	4,922	3,967
Other	---	3/	---	---	---	3/	---	---	6,471
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	---	4,144	---	---	49,788	51,802
Oils and products:									
Oils, edible and inedible -									
Cacao butter	Lb.	673	2,847	333	1,380	8,065	10,393	4,169	5,011
Carnauba wax	Lb.	1,267	835	497	353	8,466	6,822	3,367	2,928
Castor oil	Lb.	6,908	10,973	761	1,069	71,098	84,683	7,492	8,366
Coconut oil	Lb.	41,560	64,306	4,824	7,753	269,930	285,444	29,611	35,036
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	4,657	4,925	1,256	1,328	26,292	36,594	8,561	10,145
Palm oil	Lb.	664	0	60	0	6,050	4,374	599	442
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	7,167	4,587	901	585	51,902	59,063	6,381	7,220
Tung oil	Lb.	1,394	2,677	366	567	16,270	21,270	5,145	4,281
Other	Lb.	3,546	1,252	468	271	18,019	12,873	3,438	2,817
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	67,836	92,402	9,466	13,306	476,108	521,466	68,723	76,242
Oilseeds -									
Copra	Lb.	36,960	23,088	2,937	1,893	398,055	411,730	30,014	32,638
Sesame seed	Lb.	1,230	1,191	186	185	11,946	12,069	1,827	1,904
Other	---	3/	---	---	---	3/	---	---	1,379
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,356	35,921
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.	10,893	2,376	324	86	65,898	25,974	2,006	738
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	13,067	15,680	---	---	104,145	112,905
Sugar and related products:									
Cane sugar	S.Ton	94	157	16,542	17,256	2,560	2,551	383,437	291,987
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	15,566	16,090	2,565	1,418	150,549	134,816	25,413	15,290
Other	---	3/	---	459	415	3/	3/	5,038	4,623
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	19,566	19,129	---	---	413,888	311,900
Vegetables and preparations:									
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	734	345	363	209	8,068	4,115	4,178	2,349
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce ..	Lb.	5,207	5,346	672	651	76,547	73,745	8,779	9,082
Fresh or dried -									
Cucumbers	Lb.	16,068	29,451	1,818	1,978	38,612	53,331	3,549	3,570
Garlic	Lb.	1,860	1,022	338	133	11,694	9,937	1,953	1,268
Onions	Lb.	5,846	10,323	277	546	28,819	20,819	1,452	1,218
Potatoes, white	Lb.	6,946	28,309	140	1,088	53,458	217,900	1,434	5,850
Potatoes, natural state	Lb.	52,031	44,626	5,575	4,966	99,390	94,831	11,242	9,866
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	8,400	10,300	192	239	74,726	78,409	1,542	1,680
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	915	1,313	140	184	8,942	11,018	1,419	1,611
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	21,402	31,362	764	1,002	158,972	205,860	5,856	6,431
Other	---	3/	---	2,639	3,400	3/	3/	16,912	17,708
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	12,918	14,396	---	---	58,316	62,633

Continued -

Table 24.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
February 1964 and July-February 1963-64 and 1964-65 - Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	February 1/			July-February 1/		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
SUPPLEMENTARY		1964	1965	1964	1965	1963-64	1964-65
Other vegetable products:							
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal):							
Hops	Lb.	325	1,862	338	1,974	5,471	5,470
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	7	3	992	447	87	7,719
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,054	850	1,181	903	12,830	14,129
Nursery and greenhouse stock		3/	3/	989	936	3/	12,125
Seeds, field and garden		3/	3/	2,152	1,843	3/	13,593
Spices	Lb.	4,928	7,885	992	1,167	33,369	10,408
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	11,918	13,440	7,269	8,965	5,714	5,075
Wines	Gal.	833	938	3,041	3,191	66,259	81,510
Other		3/	3/	892	1,225	10,437	41,922
Total other vegetable products		---	---	19,491	22,036	---	7,155
Total vegetable products		---	---	81,353	87,502	---	181,532
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS		---	---	141,764	145,125	---	929,215
COMPLEMENTARY							
Bananas	Lb.	276,793	276,758	6,531	12,517	2,309,622	2,199,192
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	260,776	171,975	94,035	69,135	2,221,859	1,692,557
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants:	Lb.	666	133	854	192	4,030	2,380
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	53,580	49,393	12,520	10,236	347,369	362,395
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	10,133	12,683	1,720	1,944	87,842	82,052
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.		3/	3/	1,384	2,202	3/	3/
Essential or distilled oils		3/	3/	1,323	2,400	3/	3/
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	8	10	2,325	2,365	98	101
Rubber, crude	Lb.	58,919	61,677	13,242	11,190	526,413	620,060
Silk, raw	Lb.	358	486	1,902	2,509	3,312	2,825
Spices	Lb.	8,284	9,790	2,396	3,413	64,595	65,517
Tea	Lb.	10,627	7,176	4,714	3,047	82,720	75,064
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.lb.	14,554	3,161	9,312	1,904	136,218	78,675
Other complementary agricultural products		3/	3/	515	1,120	3/	3/
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS		---	---	152,773	124,174	---	---
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		---	---	294,537	269,299	---	---
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		---	---	1,027,753	1,219,338	---	---
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES		---	---	1,322,290	1,483,637	---	---

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

Table 25.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-January 1964-65

Country	Agricultural			Country			Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports
			Thousand dollars			Thousand dollars			Thousand dollars
Greenland	3	8	0	8	17,795	41	17,795	1,529	41
Canada	355,343	109,263	5,060	104,203	41,088	99	41,088	35,153	99
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is. .	1	0	0	0	261,711	3,330	261,711	12,696	3,330
Latin American Republics:									
Mexico	44,194	116,920	48,482	68,438	11,496	635	11,496	2,901	635
Guatemala	5,428	27,360	23,380	3,980	245,159	6,784	245,159	42,228	6,784
El Salvador	4,641	15,319	13,589	1,730	94,096	1,495	94,096	6,610	1,495
Honduras	2,563	19,021	16,850	2,171	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	3,065	15,962	6,953	9,009	84,045	5,705	84,045	40,963	5,705
Costa Rica	3,108	25,583	20,678	4,905	237,384	1,620	237,384	20,725	1,620
Panama	6,920	16,528	16,327	201	4,585	0	4,585	371	0
Cuba	0	2,303	0	2,303	5,717	52	5,717	944	52
Haiti	4,570	8,233	5,604	2,629	789	9	789	508	44
Dominican Republic	11,813	61,174	25,821	35,353	4,569	209	4,569	209	9
Colombia	11,772	136,997	131,757	5,240	36,726	6,703	36,726	6,703	883
Venezuela	41,139	7,290	6,706	584	9,375	8	9,375	707	8
Ecuador	6,717	52,619	47,218	5,401	1,061	2/	1,061	2/	0
Peru	18,129	51,875	25,703	26,172	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	8,683	1,930	1,001	929	34,161	73	34,161	16,859	73
Chile	18,965	2,010	70	1,940	6,627	268	6,627	859	268
Brazil	90,417	260,220	212,095	48,125	417	54	417	54	0
Paraguay	2,500	5,087	522	4,865	48,710	1,026	48,710	24,618	1,026
Uruguay	1,346	6,412	58	6,354	10,981	273	10,981	3,326	273
Argentina	10,144	40,445	10,255	30,190	70	6	70	6	2/
Total L. A. Republics ..	296,114	873,288	613,069	260,219	129,407	3,603	129,407	45,491	3,603
Other Latin America:									
British Honduras	1,183	5,912	4,779	1,133	239	18	239	9,821	18
Canal Zone	134	8	8	0	51,104	37	51,104	9,821	37
Bermuda	3,220	0	0	0	0	2/	0	2/	2/
Bahamas	6,727	660	12	648	19,012	290	19,012	22,410	290
Jamaica	10,492	7,452	914	6,538	2,127	66	2,127	105	39
Leeward and Windward Is. .	1,200	559	248	311	1,591	212	1,591	532	212
Barbados	1,020	926	0	926	23,400	999	23,400	34,154	999
Trinidad and Tobago	5,713	2,545	702	1,843	287	225	287	562	225
Netherlands Antilles	5,509	15	0	15	1,421,229	28,151	1,421,229	332,784	28,151
French West Indies	792	3,444	931	2,513	0	0	0	0	0
British Guiana	2,223	4,809	35	4,774	1,759	1,606	1,759	2,004	1,606
French Guiana	1,599	171	167	4	5,078	946	5,078	2,779	946
Falkland Islands	43	4	0	4	2,881	2,238	2,881	4,319	2,238
Total Latin America	335,969	899,793	620,865	278,928	25,995	1,031	25,995	10,744	1,031
Europe:									
Iceland	2,284	231	90	141	35,585	174	35,585	638	174
Sweden	34,930	1,474	55	1,419	6,115	0	6,115	0	0
Other Arabia Pen. States .					2,697	2/	2,697	2/	2/
					7,144	0	7,144	20	0
					290	885	290	885	41

Continued -

Table 25.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-January 1964-65 - Continued

Country	Agricultural			Country	Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports		Exports	Total	Imports
			Thousand dollars --				Thousand dollars --
Asia - Continued:				Africa - Continued:			
Aden	741	68	53	Canary Islands	3,704	0	0
Bahrain	616	0	0	Other Spanish Africa	113	0	0
Afghanistan	151	764	0	Federal Rep. of Cameroon	439	2,395	2,237
India	295,849	42,685	13,449	Central African Republic	2	274	274
Goa, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	Gabon	40	217	209
Pakistan	101,638	7,520	2,788	Mauritania	45	330	330
Nepal	38	0	0	Senegal	985	0	0
Ceylon	2,625	17,959	17,938	Guinea	1,970	797	792
Burma	7,773	4	4	Ivory Coast	2,157	28,606	28,586
Thailand	6,911	10,790	5,767	Togo	195	231	231
Viet-Nam	36,084	1,447	1,150	Other Western Africa	440	176	95
Laos	704	43	43	Ghana	4,585	32,505	31,905
Cambodia	102	1,521	1,521	Nigeria	5,184	12,333	10,548
Malaysia	7,272	39,913	38,199	Sierra Leone	2/	775	775
Indonesia	8,658	65,546	63,702	British West Africa	591	5	0
Philippines	34,916	183,877	4,314	Madeira Islands	531	84	84
Macao	260	0	0	Angola	1,256	31,841	31,625
Other S. and S.E. Asia	3	37	37	Other W. Port. Africa	339	834	10
China	0	0	0	Liberia	4,358	14,633	14,614
Outer Mongolia	0	1,129	13	Congo (Leopoldville)	12,426	20,460	6,900
North Korea	0	0	0	Burundi and Rwanda	41	23,772	23,772
Korea, Republic of	66,453	3,596	2,699	Somali Republic	99	60	0
Hong Kong	24,836	1,601	164	Ethiopia	494	15,739	14,479
Taiwan	50,117	11,284	1,618	French Somaliland	113	111	56
Japan	380,982	22,109	8,542	Uganda	135	22,282	22,204
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	10,601	4	0	Kenya	373	10,228	9,926
Total Asia	1,124,475	433,286	168,840	Tanzania (formerly Tangan- yika and Zanzibar)	758	6,340	6,248
Australia and Oceania:				Seychelles and Depend.	18	62	50
Australia	19,440	117,910	408	Mauritius and Depend.	165	822	94
New Guinea	142	779	779	Mozambique	150	2,354	602
New Zealand and W. Samoa	2,950	71,208	20,277	Malagasy Republic	429	9,937	8,721
British W. Pacific Is.	431	6,235	29	Rep. of South Africa	17,248	26,511	9,216
French Pacific Islands	943	68	65	Zambia, S. Rhod., Malawi ...	1,065	1,833	664
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	1,015	0	0	Total Africa	189,216	274,489	218,133
Total Australia and Oceania	24,921	196,200	21,558	Total all countries	3,451,157	2,245,823	1,062,607
Africa:				E. E. C. (Common Market):			
Morocco	11,690	1,215	694	Netherlands	245,159	42,228	6,784
Algeria	11,567	153	150	Belgium and Luxembourg ...	94,096	6,610	1,495
Tunisia	5,030	551	9	France	84,045	40,963	5,705
Libya	1,093	0	0	West Germany	237,384	20,725	1,620
United Arab Rep. (Egypt)	94,076	14,837	94	Italy	129,407	3,491	1,888
Sudan	5,312	1,186	63	Total E. E. C.	790,091	156,017	19,207
							136,810

1/ Not available by countries.
2/ Less than \$500.